Down With the Enemy!
Fight for a World of
Universal Brotherhood

Nippon Times

A New Order Will Rise
On the Ruins of Washington and London

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FOE REPULSED TO THE SHORE ON ATTU ISLE

'We May Be at Ease' Concerning Situation There, Says Commander Takase

OSAKA GATHERING IS TOLD

American News Commentator Points Out Bravery of Japanese Soldiers

Declaring that "we may be at ease concerning the future situation on Attu," Commander Goro Takase, of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, speaking at Osaka on Thursday, Navy Day, revealed that the Japanese Forces on Attu were driving back the enemy.

The Commander in his speech made at the Seikosha in Osaka at 1 p.m. Thursday declared as follows concerning the situation on Attu:

"Since the beginning of this year the American movements in the Aleutians area had become active and our side prepared fully and kept a careful watch. Then, as we expected, the enemy moved on Attu with a main strength fleet and a transport group including aircraft carriers, destroyers and cruisers. Our Forces, although small in number, have driven the enemy back to the shore by carrying out night raids and such and are fighting courageously, effectively and furiously.

Hardships Encountered

"But the hardships our officers and men are undergoing is something mere words cannot express. In recent days our units on land, with air and sea cooperation, have been crushing the enemy or pushing them back but we must remember, on this significant Navy Day, the hardships being undergone by the Imperial Forces fighting in the severe cold and dense fogs and surrounded on all sides by the enemy. We must intensify further our will to crush completely America and Britain. Concerning the future situation on Attu we may be at ease."

Later that day, at 6:30 p.m., the Commander spoke at the Osaka Public Hall on "Seek the Enemy and Annihilate It" and left for Tokyo at 10:30 p.m.

American Secretary of War Henry Stimson on Thursday told reporters that the American casualties so far suffered on Attu were 644, of which 127 were killed, 399 wounded and 118 missing, according to a Lisbon May 27 report to the Mainichi. Observers believe that the figures quoted by Stimson were, in the usual manner, far less than the losses actually suffered.

Said Stimson to reporters:

"The fighting on Attu is now being carried on furiously at close quarters; the Japanese and American forces are fighting with hand grenades and bayonets. The casualties suffered by the Americans in their attacks on the Japanese so far, according to reports reaching here from the front, total 644, of which 127 have been killed, 399 wounded and 118 missing. The American operations on the island are being hampered greatly by the thick fog and severe cold."

Stating that the courage and death defying fighting qualities of the Japanese Forces have actually been proved on the South Pacific front, Frazier Hunt, noted American news commentator pointed out the difficulties facing the Americans on Attu, a Lisbon May 27 report to the Mainichi discloses.

Japanese Said Courageous

Said Hunt: "Lieutenant-General Thomas Holcomb, of the American Marines, has declared that the Japanese are truly stubborn, death-defying, and courageous fighters and that they manifest these characteristics especially in difficult situations. This has been already actually proved on the various fronts in the Pacific. And it can be imagined that the Japanese on Attu are at this time fighting with a to-be-feared courage. According to a soldier who has returned from the South Pacific front, the Japanese at a certain place to the last man took up weapons and resisted furiously. From this it can be understood how difficult it will be for the Americans to fight and control the Japanese on Attu."

Ishikawa Leaves Canton

Consul-General Minoru Ishikawa at Canton left there on Friday for Tokyo to confer with his senior officials.

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Japanese Fliers Outclass Enemy in the South Pacific

Army Airmen, Cooperating With Navy's Air Units, Display Superior Fighting Skill Over Foe's In Aerial Combats

Cooperating with the Imperial Navy's air units, the Army air arm in the South Pacific is daily raiding enemy airfields, shooting down enemy planes and helping to wipe out the enemy air power in the South Pacific. Displaying the tremendous fighting spirit and truly superior fighting skill of the Japanese fliers a single Japanese plane on Sunday shot down two out of the three Consolidated B-24's it engaged simultaneously. In another raid on Omotani, taking off later than the main strength of his squad, came upon five Consolidated B-24's near Madang. Alone, Sergeant-Major Omotani tackled the five enemy planes and after a roaring battle saw four of them crash onto the ground.

The exploits of Sergeant-Majors Kira and Omotani in shooting down single-handedly almost all of the overwhelmingly superior numbers of the enemy they faced shows more than anything else the indomitable

The map shows the scene of the furious air battles between our fliers and the enemy's in the South Pacific. Morobe and Buna in New Guinea were attacked by Japanese planes a few days ago, according to reports by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific.

Wednesday, another Japanese plane also single-handedly attacked five Consolidated B-24's and knocked four of them to earth, according to a Domei May 28 dispatch from an undisclosed base on the South Pacific front.

On Sunday crack Army air units assaulted an enemy airfield near the eastern foothills of the Harken Mountains in New Guinea and inflicted heavy damage on the airfield. In that raid Sergeant-Major Kira caught up with three Consolidated B-24's in the air near Madang and single-handedly shot down two of them and caused the other one to flee, damaged.

On Wednesday, our Army air units bombed an enemy airfield near Buka. On this day, Sergeant-Major fighting spirit and outstandingly superior fighting skill of our fliers.

The Imperial Air Forces blasted the positions of the anti-Axis forces in the Manbaley sector, along the eastern coast of New Guinea on Thursday, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on Friday, according to special telegram from Saigon to the Mainichi.

Powerful formations of the Imperial Air Forces mass-raided Douglas Harbor and Morobe in New Guinea on Wednesday and furiously blasted the positions of the enemy forces there, it was officially announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on the following day, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which relayed a report from Melbourne.

NIPPON AIRMEN SMASH ENEMY IN ICHANG AREA

Foe Troops Near Chowchiakow And Muchiachi Also Crushed By Bombing and Strafing

CHIANG REGIME DOOMED

Chungking River Defense Corps Trapped; British and American Tankers Captured

Cooperating with the driving land units rapidly tightening their ring of steel around the three enemy divisions of the Yantze River Defense Corps southwest of Ichang undisclosed Army air units on Friday moved out through clouds hanging low in the dawn in a mass raid on the enemy, a Domei May 28 report from an undisclosed base reveals.

The air units bombed and strafed with terrible efficiency the enemy main strength carrying on stubborn resistance entrenched in the wild ranges of Hsienniuling, 20 kilometers west of Ichang, and forced it into crushing disorder. The air unit also caught enemy units at various points attempting to make their way out of the tightening Japanese net of steel, bombed them and blasted their plans. On the same day a large Japanese squadron discovered huge concentrations of the enemy near Chowchiakow and Muchiachi, 25 kilometers northwest of Changyang, and scattered them with heavy bombing and strafing.

Yuyangkwan Occupied

Certain Japanese units which successfully occupied Yuyangkwan, known as the "first defense gate of Chungking," which was entrenched by the main force of the enemy 94th Army, are now making a hot chase of the fugitive enemy fleeing into the depth of the Pashan Mountains, according to a Domei dispatch from Yuyangkwan on Friday. The Japanese units toward late on the afternoon of May 26 managed to cross the Ching River in the face of the enemy and are now making a vigorous drive after the escaping Chungking troops. The Ching River is 200 meters wide and has a swift current. The Japanese units had more or less men victimized in the operation of crossing it, the dispatch adds.

River Defense Corps Trapped

The Chungking Yangtze River Defense Corps numbering about 100,000 under the command of Wu Chi-wei is making its last-ditch along a tributary to the Ching River emptying into the Yangtze River, but the majority of them have lost their fighting will and are making preparations for fleeing into Szechwan Province, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from a certain Central China front on Friday.

Almost all the paths of their retreat have been or are being cut off by crack Japanese units marching northward from behind toward the district opposite Ichang. Severe night attacks launched by the raiding forces on May 25 and their strong assaults early on the following morning resulted in a decisive victory on the Japanese part in the district cen-

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REICH, ITALY ENTHUSIASTIC OVER NAVY DAY

Both Countries Observe Day As Though It Were One of Their Own Celebrations

PAPERS FULL OF PRAISE

Voelkischer Beobachter Says Nippon Fleet Most Important For Axis Victory

The Germans and Italians were enthusiastic over Navy Day, commemorating the victory of the Battle of the Japan Sea in the Russo-Japanese war on May 27 as though they were oberving a day of celebration of their own, according to Domei dispatches from the German and Italian capitals.

According to a dispatch from Susumu Ejiri, Domei correspondent at Berlin, all newspapers of any importance in Germany came out on May 27 with the greater part of their front pages filled with stories dealing with Japan's Navy Day and with the Greater East Asia for which Japan is working, aided by the East Asiatic peoples. The Germans seemed to have made up their minds to set aside the day for Japan. Every paper published the message from Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Naval Forces, to the Japanese Navy, giving it the most prominent place on the front page.

Yokoi Writes Article

Side by side with the message was a lengthy article from the pen of Rear-Admiral Tadao Yokoi, Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, which pointed out the relationship of utmost cordiality that exists between the Navies of Japan and Germany. Rear-Admiral Yokoi recalled in his article that Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, had, in the Battle of the Japan Sea, an indestructible conviction that the Imperial Navy would prevail, and that eventually he wiped out the Russian Baltic Fleet. He made reference to the Z ensign that was hoisted atop the mast of Fleet-Admiral Togo's flagship at the commencement of the historic sea battle, and closed by saying that "the fate of the Axis will be decided by this war, and this year will be the most decisive in the war." Rear-Admiral Yokoi's article did much to raise the morale of the German people.

The Voelkischer Beobachter published a detailed account of the results which have been achieved by the Japanese Navy in the War of Greater East Asia. It was full of praise for the Japanese Navy which it characterized as incomparable.

British Defeats Played Up

All papers displayed dispatches from Stockholm and other places telling of the serious defeat which has been incurred by the British forces in the Burma area and of the critical position in which Chungking finds itself as the indomitable

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SPECIAL DIET SESSION TO BE CALLED JUNE 15 TO ENACT URGENT BILLS

Government Offices Will Remain Open on Day of Funeral, June 5

Chief Cabinet Secretary Issues Instructions to Prefectural Governors; Functions at Imperial Court Will Be Suspended on That Day

All government offices will be open as usual on June 5, the day of the State funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, it was announced by Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, in a statement issued on Friday morning to the prefectural governors following the regular Cabinet session.

Mr. Hoshino explained that the current world situation was the cause of the Cabinet's decision to keep all government offices open on the day of the State funeral in spite of the fact that all functions at the Imperial Court will be suspended on that day. He stressed that the suspension of functions at the Court according to Article 5 of the regulations governing State funerals is not intentioned to stop the business of government offices and schools. There is no objection, he added, to the government offices and schools holding functions appropriate to the occasion.

He strongly disapproved of any idea of making the State funeral the occasion for suspending business at all organizations connected with the Government.

The heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto is the cause of numerous patriotic movements. One of these is reported from the Tohoku area.

The people fighting the industrial end of the War of Greater East Asia in the six prefectures in the Tohoku area have decided to contribute half their wages for the day of the State funeral toward the fund they have started for the construction of plans for presentation to the Navy.

This drive has been in response to the call of the Society for Service through Industry to the members throughout the country to be up and show themselves more helpful to the national effort to bring America and Britain to complete destruction in the spirit of the death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto.

The management of the United Dyeing Company in Miyagi Prefecture has been prompt to answer the call of the industrial workers of the Tohoku district and contribute ¥2,000 toward the fund.

Large crowds continue to visit the Navy Club in Shiba where the remains of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto are lying until the day of the state funeral.

Friday morning saw more than 10,000 persons paying their respects to the Fleet-Admiral's ashes which in an urn are lying on an altar in a Japanese-style room in the old club building.

A conservative estimate puts at 120,000 the number of people who have presented condolences at the Club since Monday when for the first time the general public was admitted into the room where the Fleet-Admiral's remains lie.

Will Last for Three Days; Proceedings Announced

TO SOLIDIFY SET-UP

Budgetary Projects and Legislative Bills to Be Presented, Says Information Board

A three-day extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet will be convoked on June 15, according to an announcement made by the Board of Information at 12:30 p.m. Friday.

The announcements reads:

"The Government at today's Cabinet meeting decided to petition the Throne for the convocation of an extraordinary session of the Diet. The date of convocation is June 15 and the period of session will be three days. The purpose of the convocation is to secure the consent of the Diet on those budgetary plans and legislative bills whose enactment is specially urgent in view of the current war situation.

Measures Explained

"The Government will also avail of the occasion to express its convictions in regard to the enforcement of the national policy to further understanding abroad and at home. The following plans are expected to be presented to the Diet at that session:

"(1) Budgetary Projects

(a) Those connected with the raising of the purchase price of rice.

(b) Those connected with the urgent increase in the production of foodstuffs.

(c) Those connected with the regulation of business enterprises.

"(2) Legislative Bills

(a) Public bonds bills connected with the budgetary projects above.

(b) Special accounts bills connected with the budgetary projects above.

(c) National Rehabilitation Bank Law Amendment Bill.

(d) Bill concerning Measures connected with Business Enterprise Regulation Funds.

"The plans to be presented to the Diet have been prepared apace to be placed in the hands of the Diet by the following dates:

"Friday, June 4 (Business Enterprise Regulation Draft Plan and the various draft legislative bills).

"Friday, June 11 (Budgetary projects and legislative bills.)"

Large Scale Adjustment

The proposed regulation of business enterprises is not to be confined merely to rationalization of the productive and distributive structure as hitherto but to extend to a radical adjustment of labor power, materials, electric power and capital so that every ounce of reserve strength may be concentrated on those industries which are essential for winning the war, according to Domei. Not only the peace industries but also the heavy and munition industries will be involved in the large-scale adjustment to be undertaken, it is pointed out.

With the Planning Board at the pivotal center the Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry and Finance Ministries had been formulating plans for such a radical adjustment of business enterprises. As draft plans were obtained they were discussed at Friday's meeting of the Cabinet and adopted for introduction in the Diet.

Much political significance is attached to the Diet session to be opened on June 16, the 82nd session to be held since the inception of the parliamentary system and 5th session to be held since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. After the 81st ordinary session, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo carried out a reconstruction of his Cabinet in order to strengthen the top structure of administration, securing Tatsunosuke Yamazaki from the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association as Agriculture and Forestry Minister, Tadao Oasa as a Minister without Portfolio, Viscount Nagakage Okabe as Education Minister, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, as Home Minister and Fumio Goto, also Vice-President of the same body, as a Minister without Portfolio. Thus the Cabinet has achieved a trinitarian unity of Government, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial

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FLOODS WASH AWAY 200,000 U.S. HOMES

Munitions' Output Also Gravely Affected

It is estimated that approximately 200,000 American homes have been either washed away or completely demolished in the disastrous overflow of the Mississippi River that has ravaged several million acres of fertile land in the Old-Western States, not to mention the millions of other homes that were flooded with water, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires on Thursday.

The flood is gravely affecting America's prosecution of the war, impeding transportation and communication facilities, stopping production at numerous munition and other important wartime factories, and destroying an inestimable amount of farm products, further intensifying their food-dearth problem.

Districts adjacent to 100 miles along the Illinois River and 125 miles along the Mississippi River are still exposed to the imminent dangers of the swirling waters.

Mechanized units of the United States army have succeeded in rescuing 50,000 refugees in the state of Mississippi, it was disclosed by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson on Thursday.

KALIBAPI LEADERS MEET

Discuss Ways to Improve Administration of Davao

Domei

DAVAO, May 28.—In order to discuss ways and means of improving the district administrative system and to facilitate the functions of the Kalibapi, a three-day meeting of provincial governors and mayors of Mindanao is being held beginning yesterday at the Davao City Hall in the presence of Japanese and Filipino leaders.

Among the prominent Filipino dignitaries present at the conference are Commissioner of Interior Jose Laurel, who is representing Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, and Benignos Aquino, Vice-President and Director-General of the Kalibapi.

Ochiai Paintings Donated

Mrs. Nobuko Ochiai, widow of the late Rofu Ochiai, noted painter of the orthodox Japanese school, presented several paintings of her deceased husband to the Army for comfort of wounded and sick soldiers. These pictures will be exhibited at various army hospitals.

CASUALTIES OF U.S. IN N. AFRICA GIVEN

18,558 Killed, Wounded Or Made Prisoners

The casualties suffered by the United States forces in North Africa since their landing there on November 8, 1942 until the 15th of this month were revealed as 18,558 men and officers killed, wounded or taken prisoners of war by the United States Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson on Thursday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which quoted a wire from Washington.

The details of the casualties were as follows: 2,184 killed; 9,437 wounded; and 6,937 missing (including those who were taken prisoners).

RIGHTS IN KULANGSU RETURNED TO NANKING

Abolition of Municipal Council Carried Out by Sino-Japanese Officials

Domei

AMOY, May 28.—A ceremony marking the abolition of the Municipal Council in Kulangsu, Amoy was held at the offices of the council in Kulangsu this morning attended by Japanese and Chinese leaders including three Japanese and two Chinese members of the council.

The ceremony was followed by another ceremony marking the return of the administrative rights in Kulangsu to the National Government of China.

The former office building of the Kulangsu Municipal Council will be used as the Kulangsu Police Station of the Amoy Special Municipality in the future, it was revealed.

Porter, Lloyd Promoted

Brigadier-General Ray Porter was appointed deputy chief-of-staff while Major-General Lloyd Fredendall was promoted to lieutenant-general and was made commander of the United States Second Army, it was disclosed by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

Togo Shrine Festival

The annual grand festival of Togo Shrine at Harajuku, Shibuya, was observed from 10 a.m. Friday with ceremonies conducted in the presence of numerous military and political dignitaries.

DIFFICULTIES SEEN FOR ANTI-AXIS' WAR

Reuter's Correspondent Speculates on Washington Talks Which Ended Thursday

The Reuter's correspondent at Washington comments on the strategic plans which he says were decided at the Washington conference which ended on Thursday and adds that various difficulties and obstacles are expected in the carrying out of the offensives against the Axis Powers, according to a Domei report from Lisbon.

The plans as given by the Reuters correspondent are as follows:

1. Anti-Axis forces will intensify their bombings on the European Continent and then carry out landing operations there as early as possible.

2. The projected landings will be effected simultaneously at several places. However, grave difficulties are expected on the part of the anti-Axis forces with regard to the capture of Axis bridgeheads and the subsequent operations.

Operations in Fall

3. On the Pacific Front, anti-Axis forces are, for the time being, planning to launch counter-attacks island by island and in the autumn, they will start operations to recapture Burma.

Because great difficulties must be expected in the consequent offensive against the German's who are entrenched in the Alps even after anti-Axis forces succeed in effecting landing operations on the Italian mainland, the latter plan will be postponed and instead the anti-Axis forces will try to land on Sicily and Sardinia islands. Anti-Axis forces will also try to invade

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BATTLE FOR KUBAN BEGINS IN EARNEST

Luftwaffe Deals Telling Blows To Fresh Troops Brought up By Soviets From East

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 27.—The battle for the Kuban bridgehead started in full swing yesterday. The Bolshevists, after the failure of their offensives during the recent weeks, withdrew their exhausted divisions and had them replaced by numerous fresh rifle divisions and tank regiments. However, the constant attacks of the Luftwaffe during the last few days caused serious casualties to these fresh formations also, and so the enemy had to bring up still further divisions from the Volga and the Eastern Caucasus to fill the gaps.

The Soviets, with at least 10 rifle divisions supported by five tank brigades, launched an offensive against a small sector of the Kuban bridgehead, aiming to open up the way to Temrjuk and the western ranges of the Taman Peninsula. Numerous planes also took part in the attack. However, the attempt to attack the supply lines of the German Kuban army ended in failure, the Soviets losing no less than 48 planes in this encounter. The Bolshevist rifle divisions and tank regiments also suffered a destructive defeat.

When after that the Soviet rifle regiments, escorted by 170 tanks, launched their attack, they were powerfully counter-attacked by German storm grenadiers who took a terrible toll of the Bolshevists.

In the course of the day the Soviets repeatedly launched fresh attacks, without being able to dent the German front in a single place. By the evening, 61 Soviet tanks had been destroyed so that the enemy in this attack lost one-third of their attacking force. The losses of the

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Today's Press Comments

Saturday, May 29, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Extraordinary Diet Session and Industrial Readjustment

NIPPON SANGYO—The Government on Friday decided to petition the Throne for the convocation of a three-day extraordinary session of the Diet.

The principal business of the Diet will be to examine budgetary and legislative bills on adjustment of industrial and other enterprises, increase of the output of food-stuffs, and raising of the purchase price of rice. We understand that the Government will take the occasion to make clear to the world its intentions about the execution of national policies. It is needless to say that the important thing for the country is to increase the output of materials necessary to increase the nation's fighting power and secure supplies of rice and other goods necessary for the maintenance of the living of the people. Remembering the situation which is increasing in gravity, it is easy to imagine the convictions of the Government which it will try to get confirmed by the people at the coming session.

The adjustment to be made in business enterprises by means of the legislative bills to be presented to the extraordinary Diet session will be markedly different in nature from the rationalization plans hitherto enforced for strengthening controls over the labor supply and industrial structure. The adjustment will be aimed at the concentration of labor power, materials, electric power and the like on the priorities industries. Budgetary projects toward this end are also to be presented to the Diet.

The Government has already undertaken to effect epochal production increase in the five principal industries and their accessory industries but for this purpose not only the peace industries but also wartime industries must cooperate for increased production in those five fields and their subsidiary fields by mobilizing their materials, equipment, labor power, motive power and funds. Already the peace industries have offered their machinery, buildings and labor power to the priorities industries and this tendency is bound to spread to the heavy industries.

For this the Government apparently will be willing to shoulder great expenses and will do every-

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CELEBES ADVANCING IN SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Big Progress Made in Developing Natural Resources, Increasing Food Production

Domei

MACASSAR, May 28.—During the past year and a half remarkable progress has been made in developing natural resources and increasing production of foodstuffs and manufactured articles here through the efforts of the Naval Administration with the whole-hearted cooperation of the local inhabitants.

This program is in line with the policy of the Southern Regions Civil Administrations to not only attain a state of self-sufficiency in these areas but also make possible the sending of surplus goods to Japan and other parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was said.

Commenting on the development work being accomplished here, the Naval Administrator said the attainment of self-sufficiency and the development of the island's rich natural resources will further strengthen Japan's wartime economy.

Simultaneously with this program, the Naval Administrator went on, the welfare of the local inhabitants has not been overlooked. He then gave examples of the campaign to wipe out malaria in order to improve the health of the people as well as the administration's policy to prevent rise in prices by establishing official prices for daily necessities.

Equal Distribution Enforced

Establishment of the guild system, it was pointed out, assured the people of a sufficient supply of daily necessities through enforcement of equal distribution.

Meantime, the exchange of commodities is progressing smoothly, and, in the near future, it will be possible to exchange goods with Central China, Hongkong and the central part of the Southern Regions.

In order to encourage the development of small industries and businesses, the South Sea Economy Investigation Institute of Tokyo and a similar organ in Osaka, are investigating the possibility of sending businessmen and merchants from Japan.

Due to the suspension of import and export business, many people here have been forced to change their occupations. In order to facilitate this change, it was said every effort is being made to find these unemployed people suitable work.

Training Schools Set Up

Manpower in the Southern Regions is not sufficient to meet the demands of local industries and businesses, it was said. Thus, training schools have been established to increase the efficiency of the workers. However, it was said that plans are under way to bring skilled laborers and technicians from Japan to hasten the development of industries here.

While the people here have frequently been accused of laziness, it has been found that given proper encouragement, the local inhabitants display not only a desire to work but keen interest in their occupations.

Women, who heretofore, did not work, except at harvest time, because of religious reasons, have now found an incentive to look after the cotton crops.

As a result of last year's highly successful experimental planting of cotton, this year, cotton seeds have been planted on a large-scale, with promising prospects of a 30 per cent increase in cotton production for this year.

Although daily necessities such as cotton goods, soap, matches, knives etc., have to be imported here, more than ten new industries, which utilize the natural resources of the island, have sprung up recently.

Food Production Increases

At present, production of such products as rice and corn has been increased while successful experiments on planting of wheat in higher altitudes on the island give promise of attaining self-suffciency in wheat in the future.

Meantime, steady progress has been made in the development of oil, coal and nickel resources of the island, it was said. Already, considerable quantities of nickel have been sent to Japan.

With the outbreak of the current war, the local copra market collapsed, but at present, this copra is being sent to Japan and other parts, of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and is again flourishing.

Possessing rich fishing grounds, every effort is being made to further develop the waters extending from the Celebes to the northern coast of New Guinea. To date, it was said that several hundred thousand dried bonito have been shipped to Japan.

Named After Pope

ROME.—The 12,000,000 lire donated to Pope Pius XII on the occasion of his bishop's jubilee will be used for the building of a new church to be named after him at St. Eurnius. The first stone of the church will be blessed by the Pope in the Chapel of Holy Mathilda.

Sets All-Time Record

The smiling stalwart with the giant handsome trophy is Grand Champion Futabayama who this week won the championship of the sumo tournament at the Kokugikan amphitheater for the twelfth time, breaking the all-time record of eleven championships by Tachiyama. He won 15 bouts to go undefeated, the only wrestler to do so, through the 15-day tourney.

Japanese Language Is Destined To Elevate Southern Peoples

Lieutenant-Colonel Machida Explains Importance Of Subject Matter and Methods in Teaching The Language to Native Inhabitants

The importance of subject matter and proper methods in the teaching of the Japanese language to the natives of the Southern Regions was stressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Keiji Machida; former Chief of the Army Press Section in Java, in an article, "The Teaching of Japanese in Java," in the Mainichi, in which he explained the vital role the Japanese language will play in the propagation of Japanese thought and culture in the South, as well as in the social and cultural rejuvenation of the native inhabitants.

Reviewing the progress so far achieved in the educational field in Java, the Lieutenant-Colonel pointed out the following:

1. The Chihaya Juku, a school for the children of well-to-do families, was established in April last year.

2. In Djakarta a school of Japanese Language was established, and has 270 native pupils.

3. Other Japanese Language schools were opened last June, and 1,200 pupils enrolled.

4. When the elementary schools were opened again last April, a Japanese Course was included in the higher grades.

5. Native students who attended a special training course last June for one month learnt enough in that month to be able to write letters in Japanese with as much efficiency as Japanese national school graduates.

Lieutenant-Colonel Machida's article follows:

Teaching of Japanese

The teaching of Japanese is a great problem in view of the construction of Greater East Asia and of realizing closer ties between Japan and the native peoples as well. In Java, close upon the heels of the occupation, the educational problem, including the teaching of Japanese has taken up considerable energy and efforts of the Japanese Army. Already remarkable results are visible. However, it goes without saying that much is yet to be expected in future.

As to the practical measures, the Chihaya Juku, special school for the children of well-to-do families was installed in April last year, while a special course in the Japanese language was opened in Djakarta enrolled by some 270 intelligentsia residing in the vicinity of Djakarta. Being greatly encouraged by the success of the course. three Japanese Language Schools were opened last June, enrolled by over 1,200 native people. With the reopening of elementary schools, in April last year, the Japanese language was included in the curriculum of the upper grades. For the period of one month starting from June 1 last year, a training course attended by the teachers recommended by respective islands, prefectures and cities, was inaugurated for the purpose of propagating Japanese in wider areas through those attendants. It was amazing how much they learned during the one month. They learned enough to be able to write letters in Japanese showing as much efficiency as Japanese national school graduates. From now on, Japanese teachers must be placed in all the elementary and middle schools throughout the island.

Teaching of Japanese is not the object in itself, but the language must be used as a medium through which the inhabitants of the Southern Regions should be closely related to Japan and be further assimilated with the Japanese culture. In this sense not only the characters but the method of expressing thoughts through Japanese and intonation must be considered in teaching Japanese. Vulgar expressions must be averted and only true Japanese, beautiful and graceful must be taught. As to text-books, Japanese daily lives and culture should preferably be introduced to native people.

Regarding practical measures to propagate the Japanese language, we can adopt two methods, one, permanent and the other temporary. With school children, slow but steady method which will acquaint them with thorough knowledge of Japanese is desirable, while a quick and practical method is preferable in teaching the masses for their convenience sake.

As indispensable materials in propagating Japanese, moving pictures and exhibitions can be effectively used. In view of the fact that the larger percentage of the native people are illiterate, they are indispensably important teaching materials.

For the restoration of Asia for the Asiatics, the distorted culture in the South must be rehabilitated. In this sense Japanese should play an important role in the cultural field in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

LOOSE FOE MORALE AT DONBEIG IS TOLD

Cowardly, Chocolate-Fed Enemy Made Full Preparations For Retreat Before Attacking

With the successful termination of the devastating campaign along the Indo-Burmese border, the Anglo-Indian troops consisting of nine brigades were completely annihilated and glorious victories were gained by the Imperial Forces. In this memorable campaign the superiority of the Japanese soldiers to the enemy troops was adequately proved, it is pointed out by a Domei dispatch from the southern Indo-Burmese border.

On December 27 last year the Anglo-Indian forces launched a wholesale attack on the Donbeig-Rathedaung line, by mobilizing the British crack 14th division and with the cooperation of the tank units. In spite of their fierce attack, the Japanese Forces, in the face of numerous difficulties and obstacles, bravely put up stiff resistance and finally succeeded in driving the enemies away.

For the ensuing two months, till the end of February, the enemy troops with amazing tenacity, attempted the recapture of Donbeig on five occasions, each time only to be violently repulsed by the hardy Japanese soldiers. Why is it that the enemy spared no sacrifice in order to win back Donbeig? The enemy who was maneuvering landing operations in the Akyab area, absolutely needed Donbeig as his indispensable strategic position. The Japanese officers and men who defended Donbeig went through death-struggles, being incessantly threatened by the enemy's persistent air-raids and the volley of fire from heavy guns.

Pockmarked by Bullets

The Japanese position was pockmarked by bullets and the mountains in the vicinity looked distorted dotted all over the surface with yawning holes. The soldiers, after a long period of confinement in mountainous areas, looked pale, thin and worn-ont, but in spite of the countless physical inconveniences they had suffered, their morale was far from being flagged. They were all determined to fight till the very last, defending their position with their life and blood.

While the Japanese were fighting, thus staking their own lives, what was the attitude of the British troops? In one word, they solely depended upon the strength of guns, ammunition and other material power, the fact eloquently verifying the traditional Anglo-Saxon materialism. They would not dare to expose themselves to the dangers of surprise attacks, relying upon the regular warfare formula. They were extremely concerned about protecting their own lives. The Anglo-Indian infantry would not consent to fight without the protection of strong artillery. Not a single case was witnessed during the Donbeig campaign when the British infantry attacked the Japanese position single-handed without the backing of the artillery corps. Therefore, the infantry would retreat when the artillery position was smashed.

The enemy would make sure of the ways for retreat before they commenced operations. They had set up large guns on the highway between Donbeig and Maungdaw ready to assist the troops in their retreat. Thus when everything was well prepared for retreat in case of defeat, they launched their attack against the Japanese position.

Another absolutely indispensable bait inducing the British young men to fight is a high salary. They have not a scrap of fighting spirit as has been continuously manifested by Japanese soldiers, which latter fight gnawing tree roots and sapping morning dews when food or water is unavailable.

After the annihilating campaign at Indin, the most amazing fact was that the British soldiers had been daily entertained by women at the cafes lining the highway connecting Donbeig and Maungdaw. Besides, they were given every day at three in the afternoon some chocolate bars. It was amazing how the British soldiers were anxious to keep themselves comfortable, because each of them carried his own bedding. After the Indin operation the road was blocked by the beddings deserted by the British when retreating.

Atop all those contemptuous characters of the British, their morale was very low, slow in motion and without proper fighting spirit to repulse Japanese attacks. Therefore one strong crushing blow upon them was sufficient to shatter and crack their morale. There is no wonder that the enemy units were dispatched to the front on shifts. There is nothing to be afraid of the enemy and his power. However, no slighting of the enemy's abundant material power should be allowed.

Japanese soldiers who are permeated with, "Yamatodamashii," endured countless privations and adversities in the Donbeig campaign, in order to firmly maintain their position. Lieutenant Watanabe who was on the verge of death, having been hit by an enemy bullet, called his subordinates together and ordered them to fight through at any cost in guarding their position. All the soldiers then doubled and trebled their resolution to fight on, greatly spurred by the heroic death of their commander. The strength of Japan lies not in materials, but in the spirit of those engaged in operations.

Every officer and [illegible] who participated in the Aky[illegible] campaign shouldered the destiny of his nation, fighting with iron determination to crush the Americans and British. None other than the valor, gallantry and boldness of every one of the soldiers could have achieved as much has been witnessed in the recent memorable operation.

P.I. Clinics Opened For Poor Children At Primary Schools

Domei

MANILA, May 28.—With the opening of clinics at many primary schools here for needy children, the public health and hygiene system here has been greatly strengthened. At the clinics, free medical examination and treatment will be given to the children, while at the nurseries, competent nurses will take care of the young ones while their mothers are away at work. These clinics and nurseries are two examples of the kind of public welfare work being carried out by the Japanese Administration in the Philippines.

Four Dormitories Ready

Four huge dormitories await the coming of students from the Southern Regions. They are situated in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe and will accommodate more than 600 students coming to study in Japan. These dormitories were arranged and completed by the New Asia Development Society and will be open chiefly to Indonesian students from Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and New Guinea.

Spain's Power Doubled

MADRID.—The production of electric power in Spain in the past 10 years has almost been doubled reaching altogether about 2,000,000 h.p., of which 1,500,000 was derived from water power.

SPECIAL SESSION OF DIET IS CALLED

(Continued from Page 1)

Rule Assistance Political Association and a system for complete co-ordination of Government and people's efforts. Corresponding adjustments have been made in the structure of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and it will take part in the Diet discussions in its new battle array.

House of Representatives

While the House of Peers will revolve about the bargaining body as hitherto, considerable changes have been made in the organization of the House of Representatives. Yonezo Maeda has been appointed chairman of the managers board of the House, while a House of Representatives department has been organized in the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and Mr. Maeda appointed concurrently head of this department. As chairman of the Representatives' Society Matajiro Koizumi has been appointed, Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, Takechiyo Matsuda and Shigetsugu Yokogawa being made vice-chairmen. An extraordinary session of the Diet has always been associated with momentous events in the history of the nation. Article 43 of the Imperial Constitution provides that an extraordinary session of the Diet may be called when urgent matters press for discussion by the State and that the length of the session shall be set by Imperial Ordinance. The first extraordinary session of the Diet to be held since the inception of the parliamentary system is the 7th session of the Diet opened at Hiroshima in 1894 for the disbursement of Sino-Japanese War expenses.

The coming session will be the 17th extraordinary session to be held since that time and the fifth since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937. The five-day session in September, 1937, passed the appropriations for the fighting in China, while in the five-day session in November, 1941 Prime Minister Tojo made his memorable speech on the determination of Japan to snap the ring of steel closing in on the country under an Anglo-American conspiracy. With the War of Greater East Asia breaking out on December 8, a two-day session was called on December 16 to discuss the various emergency legislative bills and a supplementary war budget of ¥2,800,000,000.

The fourth extraordinary session since the onset of the China Affair was held for two days from May 27 last year when a planned shipbuilding program and other important appropriations were passed. The fifth will hear the expression of the Government's convictions in regard to the enforcement of national policy addressed to the whole world and to the 100,000,000 people of Japan whose fighting spirit has been keyed to a higher pitch by the heroic death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

Battle for Kuban Begins in Earnest

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet rifle divisions were also on the same level.

The expected Soviet attack against the Eastern part of the Kuban bridgehead position thus resulted in the German defense gaining complete success. The defenders immediately closed the insignificant breaches, made by the enemy, in violent counter-blows.

Enemy Warship Sunk

An anti-Axis warship was sunk at an undisclosed harbor in Australia, it was officially admitted by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on Thursday, but the announcement failed to reveal the name of the vessel and the time and place of the sinking, according to a special dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Lisbon.

Difficulties Seen For Anti-Axis' War

(Continued from Page 1)

the French mainland and the Balkan peninsula.

The Domei dispatch says that it is generally considered in this connection that the anti-Axis camp will intensify bombing of the Italian mainland and concentrate on the nerve warfare against the Italians. When it comes to the question of landing operations to be effected on Italy, however, grave difficulties are envisaged.

In this connection, a military correspondent of the Daily Express who recently returned from Malta declared that so long as the Sicily, Sardinia and Crete islands are in Axis hands, anti-Axis forces cannot carry out large-scale landing operations in the Mediterranean area.

"Even if they succeed in landing," said the reporter, "anti-Axis forces will constantly be menaced by Axis forces from these islands. Any commander, therefore, will be unable to be at ease. Although the landing on Crete Island will be very difficult, the anti-Axis forces should naturally plan the landing on this particular island prior to their landing operations on the Balkan peninsula."

Pointing out the absolute necessity of preparations regarding shipping for anti-Axis operations, both the Reuters and Daily Herald correspondents at Washington declared that for new operations, more bottoms are necessary not only for the initial landings but for maintaining subsequent supplies to the landed forces.

The greatest problem taken up at the recent Washington conference is understood to have been to what extent the Casablanca formula should be changed and how much military strength be detailed to the Pacific Front.

Soviet Relations Stressed

Deep considerations are understood as having been paid also to the relations with the Soviet Union. From the fact that the Third International has been dissolved and Joseph Davies, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, was cordially welcomed at Moscow, the American press seems to be elated with the wishful observations that a Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill conference will be realized at any moment and that the Soviet Government will give full cooperation to America and Britain.

The Reuters correspondent, however, representing the opinions of the British delegates at the Washington conference, warned against twisting the remarks made by Prime Minister Churchill at his press conference.

It is understood in this connection that the fact that Roosevelt and Churchill, after deliberate consultations, withheld issuance of a joint statement, which was originally planned, concerning the conference was because they were afraid of causing the American press to entertain wishful thinking. Only a brief formal statement was issued by President Roosevelt on the end of the conference.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

thing to make compensation satisfactory. We too hope that things will be done in the right manner but the problem rather lies in the methods used for the adjustment of enterprises. There will probably not be a few cases in which there will be the necessity to urge the contribution of the facilities of the non-priority industries without a full study of their characteristics and qualities because of the hurry to bring about a swift increase in the production of basic materials. It would be simple if it were merely a gathering of scrap, but among the non-priority industries, there are cases, like the intermediate and small industries, which can be led to advantage if adjusted to be cooperative plants for the priority industries. It follows that the judgement concerning these must be swift and right. And in the shifting of labor and technique special attention must be paid so that they will be placed in places most suited to them. Further, it goes without saying that the enterprises facing adjustment at this time must understand the significance of the change and offer positive cooperation. The significance of total war is for each individual to be placed in the right place, for all to unite as one powerful mass cooperating with all, and for all to unite in one powerful mass. We hope that those concerned will take understanding measures.

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'42-3 N.Y.K. BUSINESS GOOD, TERAI STATES

Considerable Profit Made, Equipment Bettered, Shareholders Hold

Despite the war situation, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been able to realize considerable profit in the half year ending March 31, enough to make the customary provision for taxes and fund for further extension of services and equipment, besides writing off for various reserves and depreciation and the proposed dividend, Hisanobu Terai, president of the company, stated Friday in his address at the semi-annual plenary session of the company's shareholders.

Mr. Terai took the chair, and in support of the directors' report of accounts, and the like, said in part that, after fully providing for the customary reserve fund, depreciation of the fleet, (including the provision for taxes), to the extent of ¥8,267,000, the net profit for the half year ending March 31, 1943, was in round figures, ¥8,307,000. By adding to this net profit the amount brought forward from the previous term, viz. ¥3,419,000, a total of ¥11,727,000 was obtained. Of this amount, the directors proposed to set apart ¥2,500,000 as a further reserve for the extension of services and equipment, ¥1,500,000 as a special reserve, ¥190,000 for Directors' and Auditors' fees, ¥170,000 as a supplementary bonus for the staff, and ¥3,690,000 (corresponding to 8 per cent per annum), as a dividend to the Shareholders, thereby carrying forward a net balance of ¥3,677,000.

Active in Wartime

Concerning the conduct of the business of the company at the present time, and especially during the term under review, the President said that its distinctive character as a world famous shipping concern specially appointed to maintain the trade routes and communication between Japan and the important centers of the world and vice-versa, by owning and operating its magnificent fleet of mail, passenger, and cargo vessels already well known to the commercial and traveling public of the world, had been affected merely by the exceptional situation in which the whole world was now finding itself. At the same time the President was glad to say that the company was being allowed to "do its bit" by taking part in the present historic undertaking, and one of such gigantic character so determinedly entered upon by Japan, solidly to establish the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia.

Under the circumstances above described, the President continued, the company is now operating its business almost solely under the law of the Operating Corporation of Ships. All Japanese vessels coming under this law are handed over to the said Corporation on a certain consideration, which in turn entrusts them to various shipping concerns for their operation on the Corporation's account, on a certain commission for their services The company's earnings are inevitably on the decrease, while the disbursements are also somewhat diminishing, though not proportionately so, this being mainly due to the general advance in prices attributable to the situation.

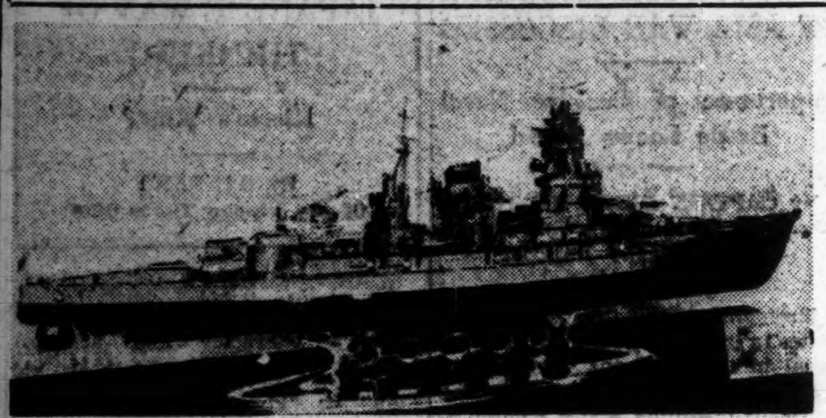
Profit Is Realized

The President said that the company was nevertheless fortunate in being able to realize the profit above mentioned for the term under review, enough to make the customary provision for taxes and the fund for further extension of services and equipment, besides writing off for various reserves and depreciation, and the proposed dividend already referred to. The President was glad to state that the company's financial foundation has never been so solid as at present, the directors pledging themselves to do their utmost not only to maintain the same, but also to take every opportunity still further to strengthen it. The financial stability of the Company, the President declared, is perhaps unexcelled by any large shipping concern in the world.

In view of the rising demand for tonnage, the President went on, Japan is now eagerly preoccupied in increasing its supply by causing numerous ships to be built at all available yards, not only in Japan, but also in the occupied territories, and with a view to reenforcing the enterprise the Government is studiously encouraging the construction of wooden vessels everywhere. The Company, in order to assist in meeting imperative needs, is investing a considerable sum in, and detailing picked members of its staff to operate the newly established or already existing yards. The wooden shipbuilding work in these yards is already actively progressing. Besides, the Company, further to meet the situation, is organizing a shipping company with a capital of ¥10,000,000, for the purpose of operating and alleviating the much congested local traffic between Manchoukuo, North China, Chosen and Japan Proper. It is hoped that these enterprises will assist in ameliorating the existing situation.

The President expressed thanks for, and appreciation of, the loyalty and faithfulness of the members of the Company's staff both ashore and afloat, with which they are attending to their duties, and collaborating with the Directors.

Model for Crown Prince



This model of a Japanese warship was presented to His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince by the Dai Nippon Tokyo Sea Scouts on Wednesday, thus making complete the program of the Sea Scouts to present models of the various types of warships of the Imperial Navy to His Imperial Highness. The Sea Scouts began their program in the spring of 1941 to present perfect-scale, metal models of a submarine, destroyer, cruiser, and an aircraft carrier. The models were all made by Hachiro Kawamoto, chief of the model warship division of the Sea Scouts.

Reich, Italy Enthusiastic Over Navy Day

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese Forces keep on advancing with irresistible force. Little was left undone by the papers to impress the stupendous fighting power of Japan upon their readers.

The Voelkischer Beobachter ran on Navy Day an editorial, the gist of which follows:

"The Japanese Navy had an uninterrupted series of successes in the early days of the war, and displayed a fighting power which was a complete surprise to the anti-Axis forces. It demonstrated beyond the least question its superiority in strategy and technique.

"As the war developed further, the Japanese Forces had an opportunity of demonstrating to the entire world their vigorous fighting spirit and their high virtue of the readiness with which they die for the Sovereign and State.

"The world had been told by America and Britain that the Japanese Forces would not do as well as they had done in the early stages of the war in which they had been successful to some degree, thanks to the mistake of the anti-Axis countries in making light of Japan's moral and material fighting power. Then came the victories of the Japanese Navy in waters around the Solomons, thwarting the plans of the American forces to assume an offensive in those waters. As Admiral Doenitz pointed out, the Japanese Navy constitutes the most important of the pillars supporting the structure of Axis victory."

His Majesty King Emmanuel III of Italy, has, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei, announced his intention of conferring the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoia, the highest military decoration of Italy upon the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. The Italian newspapers make the comment that in this Royal act is embodied the respect the Italian people have for the memory of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and for the Japanese fighting forces. They also regard the Royal act as a manifestation of the faith the Italian people have in Japan.

All papers in Italy on May 27 prominently displayed the composite results which have been obtained by the Japanese Navy since the outbreak of the war and emphasized the important contribution made by the Japanese Forces to the Axis victories in the current great world war.

In the meantime, a May 27 dispatch to Domei from Berlin reveals that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has decorated the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto with the order of the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords.

Nippon Airmen Smash Enemy In Ichang Area

(Continued from Page 1)

tering around Hsienniuling Pass. The defense corps of Chungking thus has been completely trapped by the Japanese Forces, the dispatch adds.

British-American Tankers Taken

Fifty-two British and American small tankers, passenger boats, tugboats, steam-launches, floating docks and other craft were captured by the Japanese Navy units operating in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River above Ichang, according to a Domei dispatch from a certain position along the river on Friday.

The present summer offensives carried out by the Japanese Forces for the annihilation of the Chungking forces in the sixth war district near Ichang is now dealing a stunning blow to the Chungking regime, the dispatch says, and, as the Japanese Navy Forces are enlarging their sphere of operation along the River, so many American and British ships, which steamed upriver prior to the fall of Nanking and Hankow in the China Affair, have now been captured by the Japanese. The river-boats Jardine, Matheson, Ewo, Shasi, Hsianghwa and many others are included in the trophies of war.

U.S. LABOR DISPUTES CRIPPLE INDUSTRIES

Strikes Extended to Railway, Iron, Motorcar, Shipbuilding Plants in Many States

Although the strike of rubber workers at Akron, Ohio, ended in accordance to President Franklin Roosevelt's order, the trend of sabotage prevailing throughout the United States has not shown any signs of subsiding, with sporadic but vicious strikes taking place at various places, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires dated Thursday.

It is reported from New York, the dispatch says, that while one strike at some factory has been settled under pressure of the authorities, another labor dispute is occurring at another place.

During the last couple of days, strikes have taken place at half a dozen plants.

At the roller-bearing manufacturing plant in Jamestown, New York State, 1,900 workers went out on a strike demanding an increase in wages, while 1,200 laborers of another roller-bearing factory in Canton, Ohio, launched a labor dispute over the question of regulations concerning employment.

Kentucky, Alabama Affected

In Kentucky State, about 400 iron workers under the Congress of Industrial Organization went on a strike, while 7,000 shipbuilding laborers at Mobile, Alabama, started a strike, gravely menacing the shipbuilding plans.

Meanwhile, about 5,000 workers of the motorcar plant of the United States army at Toledo, Ohio, have been continuing their strike.

Moreover, 400 employes of a rubber factory in Buffalo, New York State, went on a strike, with the Wartime Labor Board having rejected their demand for increased wages.

Again, new labor disputes have broken out at Cleveland, Ohio, and at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Confronted by such a surging trend of sabotage throughout the country, the Wartime Labor Board is trying hard to prevent the vicious tendency but so far the Board's interference has only aggravated the general situation.

Worried over the worsening conditions, President Roosevelt convoked an urgent meeting of the representatives of laborers at the White House on Thursday in hopes to solve personally the labor disputes. In this conference, Philipp Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organization, George Harrison, President of the Railway Employes' Union, and David Robertson, President of the Railway Firemen's Union, were present.

However, a deep doubt is being entertained if the nation-wide labor disputes can be stopped by such a conference.

Horse Race Club Donates

As a fund for purchasing Army horses, the Japan Horse Race Club on May 26 donated a sum of ¥1,400,000 to the War Ministry.

BUILDERS of Modern Japanese Navy

(II)

Count Sukeyuki Ito

The late Fleet-Admiral Count Sukeyuki Ito was one of the most distinguished admirals in the history of the modern Japanese Navy. He was the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet of the Japanese Navy at the time of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, the first war Japan fought with a foreign country since it installed the modern navy.

At that time, he commanded his fleet from the flagship Matsushima and scored a glorious victory, destroying the powerful Chinese fleet in the battle of the Yellow Sea. His naval achievement was of great significance, placing the country in the position of security and impressing the foreign Powers with the real strength of the Japanese Navy.

What was more, the Fleet-Admiral was appointed Chief of the Naval General Staff in May, 1899, in which post he remained for more than 10 years. When relations between Japan and Russia became critical, he made strenuous efforts for the expansion of the navy and successfully guided the combined fleet to the brilliant veitory in the battle of the Japan Sea.

Out and Out Navy Officer

He was a man of profound knowledge, confidence, benevolence, courage and dignity. During his career in the navy, he was out and out a naval officer and never for a moment did he deviate from his mission in life. It was for this reason that he was avoided by a kind of persons who sought to accomplish their selfish aims by flattering their superiors. This was evidence that he always remained faithful to the traditional spirit of the Japanese Navy.

In his younger days, the Fleet-Admiral was a stern disciplinarian. In 1886, when the first squadron was organized, the Fleet-Admiral, then a rear-admiral, was appointed its commander. In those days, when he went ashore, he would sometimes tell his officers to wait for him at the landing stage until midnight. When he returned to the landing stage at midnight, he would order them to steer the steam-launch to a certain warship of his squadron instead of returning to his flagship.

Arriving at the warship, he would himself go on board the ship quietly, to the surprise of officers on duty on the deck, and order them not to report his arrival to the captain of the vessel. Then he would proceed to the alarm bell and suddenly ring it violently to the consternation of the members of the crew, who would spring out of their beds and rush about in a belief that a fire or some accident had broken out in the vessel. In this way, the Fleet-Admiral often tested whether the members of the crew were fully drilled to cope with any emergency.

He would also have bugles sounded at midnight for the members of the crew to get instantly ready for a battle. The men and officers under him were thus given gruelling training from time to time. And whenever he found any one not quite up to the mark in times of such emergency, he would thunder upon him. It was for this reason that they nick-named him Thunderous commander.

Were Well Trained

In those days when the squadron was first organized, the captains of the warships were fairly well trained in manipulating their ships, but they were not yet accustomed to handle the vessels for cooperative actions as members of the squadron. In order to train them in team work, therefore, he often cruised the waters of Chosen, China and Russia. On such occasions, he put his men and officers through most strenuous drills day after day without much rest.

It was from about this time that the remarkable seven-day week training tradition of the Japanese Navy began to take its form. As the result of this strenuous training, the Japanese Navy could overcome the enemy's navy in the Sino-Japanese War and various naval battles in the subsequent wars.

In the battle of the Yellow Sea on September 17, 1894, the fleet commanded by the Fleet-Admiral dealt a crushing defeat on the Chinese navy, which dominated the Asiatic waters and commanded the China Sea. In recognition of his success in this battle, the Emperor Meiji graciously granted him an Imperial message, expressing his appreciation for his service.

In the battle of Weihaiwei, he demonstrated how noble and consistent the spirit of Japanese chivalry was with the high moral principle. In regard to this battle, a foreign critic remarked that "Vice-Admiral Ito explained the significance of Japanese chivalry by his conduct."

The commander of the enemy's fleet was Admiral Ting Ju-chang, with whom the Fleet-Admiral, then a vice-admiral, was in friendship. Before the battle began, the vice-admiral sent him a kindly letter, regretting that the two friends had to meet as foes for the sake of their respective countries. Admiral Ting replied the Japanese Vice-Admiral in a most courteous letter.

As the result of the battle, the Chinese fleet sustained a disastrous defeat, and Admiral Ting Yu-chang, facing the direction of Peking, the Imperial capital, paid his respect to the Chinese ruler and then committed suicide. He had a pet dog with him, and when Vice-Admiral Ito sent it to Japan, the Emperor Meiji kept it as a keepsake of the great Chinese Admiral.

In Yellow Sea Battle

In the battle of the Yellow Sea, Japanese torpedo boats penetrated far into the enemy's port and sunk Teien and several other Chinese warships. When one of the Japanese torpedo boats discharged a torpedo at Teien, it was simultaneously hit by a shell fired by the Chinese warship, with the result that it was tossed upon a point in the port.

When Admiral Ting inspected the Japanese torpedo boat, he found several bodies of the Japanese sailors who were all dressed in new suits and appeared as if they were contented with the fate they met. As the Chinese Admiral observed them, he regretted that he had to fight with such noble fighters as they were. Despite the fact that his flagship was beset by the Japanese warship, he ordered his men to give the dead Japanese a respectable burial.

This attack by penetrating into the enemy's base of operation became the first example of the Japanese tactics known as Will-to-kill-at-the-first-sight, which has been practised in all naval battles since, demonstrating its efficiency particularly in the raid on Pearl Harbor and many other attacks made upon the enemies in the South Sea Regions in the present war.

Was of Warm Personality

Fleet-Admiral Ito appeared to be very strict outwardly, but in reality he was a man of meek and warm personality. As an experienced naval officer, he made more than one hundred naval regulations and revisions of them while he was the Chief of the Naval General Staff. He was the first Admiral and the first Fleet-Admiral of Japan's modern navy. Such famous naval officers as the late Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo, Admiral Sumiyoshi Kawamura and Admiral Gonnohyoe Yamamoto were all under the late Fleet-Admiral Ito.

Born in 1843 in the castle town of Kagoshima, he was brought up through the turbulent age on the eve of the Meiji Restoration, and he participated in the so-called "sure-death party" against the British fleet which entered the Bay of Kagoshima consequent on the murder of a British official at Namamugi, near Yedo, by a Japanese samurai.

This fact inspired young Ito to become a naval officer. He first studied English at the Kaisei English School maintained by the Satsuma clan. Later he studied at the naval training school established by Count Kaishu Katsu and learned military tactics at the Egawa private school. Since that time, he participated in many naval battles at home and abroad and became one of the most experienced naval officers in Japan.

In November, 1913, he was decorated with the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum. He died in January, the following year, at the age of 71. On that occasion, he was raised to the rank of Junior Grade of the First Class Court Rank.

PIONEER SUBMARINE NO. 6

Sacrifice Made by First-Lieutenant Sakuma and His Crew of 13 in 1910 Aided Rapid Development In Construction of Undersea Craft

By JUNICHI NOGAWA

On the morning of April 15, 1910, First-Lieutenant Tsutomu Sakuma and his crew of thirteen men, crawled down the hatch of Submarine No. 6. It was a tiny craft, this modest forerunner of Japan's great modern undersea fleet, having a displacement of only 10 tons and powered by a gasoline engine. With throbbing engine the midget craft set out. Gradually the hull sank lower and lower into the sea until finally only the ventilator, through which fresh air was drawn into the interior, was left projecting.

The submarines of that early period did not submerge completely as a continual supply of fresh air had to be drawn in from the outside both for the men and the engine. It was not until later when the storage battery was perfected that the problem of undersea navigation was solved.

The first submarine was launched in France in 1886. By 1910 almost all the naval Powers were experimenting with the novel craft. They were first actually used against an enemy in wartime by Japan during the Russo-Japanese War.

It is impossible to know now what error Sakuma made in his calculations. He had been ordered to make a study of the operation of the engine. As the craft submerged, water suddenly began pouring in through the ventilator. Sakuma ordered the ventilator-valve to be closed, but the chain which was used to turn it broke. When it was finally shut by hand, the stern was flooded. The ship, tilted at an angle of 25 degrees, settled to the bottom of the sea.

Fitful gleams of light filtered through a tiny glass-covered peephole in the conning tower reached them from the surface 52 feet above their heads. In this dim light the members of the crew worked desperately at the hand pumps. Commander Sakuma stood with his eyes glued to the depth gauge, hoping against hope that the needle would budge to indicate that they were rising.

Twelve o'clock came and still the submarine showed no signs of rising. The air became foul with carbon dioxide. A heavy oil-laden stench arose from the engine. Breathing grew difficult. Even then Sakuma did not despair. Ordering Sub-Lieutenant Hasegawa to take over control of the rescue work, he wrote in the faint light under the conning tower what proved to be his last testament.

The crew continued to work doggedly turn and turn about at the hand pumps or struggled against the poisonous fumes that filled the ship. The men's eyes became glazed, their breasts heaved with the effort of breathing. By 12:40 the last man had died.

On the next day, April 16, the sunken submarine was located, and on the following morning, it was drawn up into the shallows where the water was pumped out through the conning tower.

The rescuers who first entered the ill-fated submarine beheld a stern scene of unfaltering devotion to duty. Every one had stuck to the last to their respective posts. Commander Sakuma was lying under the conning tower; Sub-Lieutenant Hasegawa and Sergeant-Major Kadota were found near the gasoline pipe; the engineer, Sergeant-Major Suzuki was lying with the lower half of his body in a pool of water near the engine. Not one had deserted his post.

The bodies of the crew were carried reverently on board the mother-ship, the Kanzaki. In the coat pocket of Commander Sakuma was found the testament that he had written just before his death.

"Through my negligence I have brought about the sinking of His Imperial Majesty's submarine and the death of my men. I have committed an inexcusable blunder. The members of the crew all faithfully performed their duty until death. We have died for our country in the line of duty. The only thing we regret is that the world may misinterpret this event, and a severe blow be dealt the future development of the submarine. . . ."

The fears of Commander Sakuma and his heroic crew were unfounded. The disaster of Submarine No. 6 demonstrated the unreliability of undersea craft brought from abroad. So long as Japan depended on such ships as the Poland Type bought from America in 1903 or the C Type bought in England, the development of the submarine could not go beyond that reached in Europe. Japan began the construction of her own submarines around the middle of the Taisho Era, and since then there has been no pause in its rapid development. (From Kuroshio)

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1943

What, Again?

With deliberately dramatized terseness, Roosevelt has just announced that "the conference of the combined staffs in Washington has ended in complete agreement on future operations in all theaters of the war." The original idea was for Churchill and Roosevelt to make a joint announcement, but the British Prime Minister, it appears, wisely allowed the American President to take the dubious glory of making the announcement alone.

The reason for Churchill's apparent modesty has not been publicly revealed, but there are any number of good reasons. One is that the announcement is nothing more than a tiresome repetition of a much-repeated phrase that so far has produced no tangible results. Each time Roosevelt and Churchill have met in the past, a similar statement has been issued, an announcement to the effect that the Anglo-American Powers have at long last agreed on all the problems besetting the anti-Axis camp. And each such announcement has been followed by the appearance of more petty bickering, more friction, more disagreement. It may possibly be that Churchill has a better memory than Roosevelt. Perhaps Churchill, when he magnanimously allowed Roosevelt to do all the talking, had in mind the disastrous events which followed the signing of the Atlantic Charter, the chaos which followed the Casablanca Conference.

And, too, it might be pointed out here that mere "agreement" on future war operations is not a guarantee of success in the envisaged operations. Certainly it is not a solution of the grave military problems facing the Anglo-American nations. It does not ensure the successful establishment of the second front, the efficient combatting of the growing U-Boat menace, the successful defense of any of a number of widely separated points or any of the other numerous dilemmas which confront the anti-Axis nations. It does not mean that the United States and Britain will in any way be able to check the trend of war pointing to their inevitable defeat. In other words, the announcement in itself was meaningless. The only possible reaction of a thinking world to a statement of this sort is:

What, again?

Plunder by Patronage

Franklin Roosevelt's characteristic impudence marked his letter to the Congress last Tuesday when he reviewed the Lend-Lease operations covering the period from March 11, 1941 to April 30, 1943. His boast that the United States is outbuilding the Axis "in every category of modern arms" and that it is delivering them in amounts necessary to build up striking power for offensives "that will end only in Berlin and Tokyo" is probably the most typical of that impudence. As is usually the case with unscrupulous men born with silver spoons in their mouths, Roosevelt is a firm believer in plunder by patronage. Flaunting the total of eleven billion dollars as the cost of the Lend-Lease goods and services during the period, he expects patronage to serve as the first down payment for the anti-Axis victory! His temerity is astounding in its childishness.

A striking parallel is found in the fact that during the first World War, the United States came out on the creditor end of a total of eleven and a half billion dollars of international obligations, while in the present war, America's financial claim on its allies already amounts virtually to the same figure—$11,102,472,000 on April 30, 1943, to be exact. Opinion in the United States is already split as to the possibility and the manner of collecting the loans. The eleven-and-half-billion-dollar debt arising from the first World War still remains unpaid and has been the chief stumbling block to the world's economic recovery in the post-war decade. History seems to have repeated itself so far. And the intended effects of Roosevelt's patronizing air in talking about the Lend-Lease are lost in the murk of future uncertainties as regards the part the huge pile of the debts is going to play in the post-war set-up. The confusion of the American mind on this score becomes far worse confounded when its doubts about the outcome of the war itself are involved in its calculations.

The attention of the Congress was drawn by the Roosevelt letter to the fact that the Lend-Lease expenditures by the United States Government during the period amounted to 12 per cent of its total war cost. The motive behind Roosevelt's insertion of this explanation was obviously his intention to belittle the adverse effects of the Lend-Lease cost on the other phases of America's war efforts. The emphasis on the percentage, however, reminds one of the enormity of the cost of America's war production in comparison to its actual accomplishment.

The upward curve of America's war expenditures pushed its national debts to $110,744,000,000 on January 29 and $114,024,000,000 on February 27 of this year in comparison to $59,783,000,000 and $62,381,000,000 on the corresponding dates in 1942—an average debt increase of 141 million dollars a day! It may be true that the total annual income of the American people this year is estimated at 135 billion dollars in comparison to 117 billion dollars in 1942 and 100 billion dollars in 1941. This, however, only goes to show with what impudence Roosevelt is pampering his contemporaries by shifting the financial burden to America's future generations.

Thus, whether the Lend-Lease comprises 12 per cent or more or less of America's total war cost makes little difference to the essential fact that the United States under Roosevelt's leadership continues its policy of plunder by patronage both abroad and at home in a more relentless manner than during the last World War. In the meantime Roosevelt and his lieutenants turn deaf ears to such warnings as was voiced recently by the New York Times:

"For the inaccuracies of our own estimates the President and his chosen advisers must bear a heavy responsibility. . . .At the end of the present war we shall find ourselves saddled with a national debt of unparalleled dimensions. The need for putting our financial house in order is enormously greater than it has ever been before in our history."

What all this will end up in, no one is in position precisely to predict at this stage. There is every likelihood, however, that the present generation of Americans will not stop at plundering the peoples of other lands and their own posterity but will also go right ahead plundering their own household by misdirected patronage, as the New York Times aptly warns.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

To wake up in love is not to wake up in a world of sweetness, but in the world of heroic endeavors where life wins its eternity through death, and joy its worth in suffering. As the most positive affirmation of truth is in love, it must realize itself through all that threatens us with deprivation. Poverty is afraid of the smallest loss, and wealth is daring in its expenditure. Love is the wealth of soul and therefore it reveals itself in utmost bravery and fortitude. And because it finds its resource in itself it begs not praise from men and no punishment can reach it from outside.

A Year Ago Today

May 29, 1942

Trapped in the sector including Ichang, Kiangkow and Tapuchieh, about 30 kilometers north of Shasi, Chungking forces are vainly attempting to escape.

• • •

Tire thefts have become so numerous with the suspension of tire manufacture in the United States that motorcar owners are now in constant fear of their tires being stolen while their cars are parked. To eradicate this evil and to guarantee social security, the attorney-general of a certain State recently demanded the death sentence for tire thieves.

• • •

The flood which recently harassed various districts under the Chungking regime is said to have been the worse in 21 years. Heavy damages have also been caused to the people, livestock, and materials in the unoccupied territories of Kwangtung Province.

• • •

Japanese Army Air Units carried out surprise raids on Sian, capital of Shensi Province, and Sanyuan and Fupin, located 50 and 100 kilometers to the north of Sian respectively. Despite intense anti-aircraft fire, Chungking's military installations were effectively bombarded and machine-gunned.

• • •

Political circles in Rome declare that Mexico's contemplated declaration of war against the Axis is not especially surprising as it is nothing but the result of interference from American warmongers who are attempting to jeopardize the true interests and peace of a weak nation.

• • •

The leaders of the British miners met in London and passed a resolution demanding from the Government an immediate raise in wages for underground workers. Dissatisfaction among the miners is growing daily, and the trade-union leaders are no longer able to keep the workmen quiet.

• • •

Although frantic efforts have been made by the White House authorities to expedite the importation of national defense materials from Latin American countries thus to cover the suspension of East Asiatic supplies, the frequent sinking of American merchantmen by Axis submarines has been spoiling the endeavors of the Washington Government.

Negroes in U.S. Army

(From The Shanghai Times)

That more than 450,000 negroes are now serving in the armed forces of the United States, and that 60,000 of this number are outside the American continent, proves the fiction of America going to war to "save democracy" and the fact that she is doing the Devil's job of shedding other people's blood. This could not have been considered a heinous crime, were it not for the fact that American negroes, particularly the inhabitants of the southern states, have always been accorded a legal and social status not unlike that of serfs in feudal times.

It is true that slavery has long since been abolished in America, but the enslavement of American negroes has gone on apace ever since the Declaration of the Rights of Man, because negroes are subhuman, not far removed from the Neanderthal man, in so far as the naked eye of American anthropologists could see to verify it in support of their new-fangled theories. This fact alone wholly invalidates the claims of the American Government that, though compelled to bear arms, American negroes are merely performing the duties imposed on them by virtue of their American citizenship.

It is significant to note that in proportion to the small negro population in the United States, and the correspondingly large population of "pure Americans," a higher percentage of negroes have been drafted into the army services than have the "pure Americans." Washington has done this without compunction, because negro blood is as "rot cheap" as the blood of "pure Americans" is priceless. This disposes once for all of the suave argument of the American Government that America has gone to war to "save democracy," for one looks in vain for any sign of the actual application of democratic principles where American negroes are to be the supposed beneficiaries.

Noteworthy also is the fact that the Roosevelt Administration, after loudly proclaiming the Chungking regime to be its equal and a brother-in-arms, has not yet even considered lifting the Exclusion Act affecting alien races. In point of fact, after one has sifted the chaff from the wheat, one becomes better acquainted with the true implication of the term "alien." Such is the dividing line, clear and distinct, that American diplomatic chicanery, in its hour of triumph, has drawn to exclude the "undesirable" or "alien" races from America, that the term "Americanism" at once conjures up the ghastly spectre of a whole code of American legislation and whose sets of "democratic" principles designed for the lasting damnation of the Asiatic races. The term "inferior" or "superior" is merely a convenient coat of arms that serves to keep the Asiatic races at a distance and to put them in a socially and economically disadvantageous position, where they may enjoy "freedom and independence" only by sufferance of the United States.

Britain's Budget Dilemma

(From The Hongkong News)

The admission made by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, that the country's financial position has worsened and that the prospects for the current year are even gloomier than during the past year has not occasioned any surprise. It has been known for some time past that Britain's wartime commitments have far exceeded her expectations and the fact that she has been forced to depend more and more upon the United States for the wherewithal not only to prosecute the war, but also to make provision for the very existence of her own people makes it clear how critical is the financial situation which faces the country today.

It was Napoleon who once said that an army marches on its stomach. If that slogan can be applied today, it must be applied to a country as a whole, because the warfare of today is total warfare in which every man, woman and child becomes in some way affected. Unless, therefore, the people as a whole receive sufficient sustenance to fit them for their war work, the effect on their morale and their physical capabilities cannot but be adverse.

In Britain today, the rationing system has been extended to its very limits on almost all essential foodstuffs, while the increasing taxation on luxury goods has well-nigh put these commodities out of the market. On the top of this terrible struggle for survival of the common people, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in presenting his budget to the House of Commons, made no bones about warning them of more stringent conditions to come.

Apart from further tax increases on luxury goods, the Chancellor indicated that consumption taxes will be increased on an average of ten per cent! This can only mean one thing—that Britain's supplies of essential foodstuffs have decreased alarmingly and that desperate attempts are being made to find the necessary finances to keep her war machine moving.

The figures quoted by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer are the best proof in support of this view. While her liabilities under the so-called lease-lend arrangements with the United States must continue to increase her foreign credit continually, Britain herself is being forced to spend an average of £15,000,000 a day! When it is remembered that this figure represents an increase of nearly three times on what the daily expenditure was in 1940-41, the strain on the financial resources of the country can well be understood.

It is scarcely a matter for wonder that the British budget estimates for the current year should show such a huge increase as £470,000,000. The impossibility of obtaining sufficient revenue to cover this increase is obvious and it is estimated that the budget deficit of over £2,300,000,000 in the past year will be far greater in the current year.

Britain's financial foundations are consequently being badly shaken and the prospect of a long war with these financial burdens considerably increased from time to time can hardly be a happy one. In the meantime, this parlous financial state of the country is making it increasingly beholden to the United States for assistance in every form and these obligations must continue to increase and grow until America becomes the milch cow and completely dominates British policy at home and abroad.

A bankrupt Britain will greatly reduce the competition between British and American war aims and race for power, but even the almighty American dollar will find that the situation which thus develops will not be able to avert its own economic and military snags, particularly when a bankrupt partner has to be helped along the road which must inevitably lead to the doom of Anglo-American imperialism.

THREE SONNETS ON FUJI

By M. K.

I

Morning—and waters on an azure day,
And drowsy ships that somewhere drift to sea,
And mimic breakers lapping lazily
Against the sun-backed crags that edge the bay.
Warm silken sands where barelimb's children play,
And Enoshima on the further strand—
And those who seaward gaze in search of land,
And seeing naught but clouds and sea may say,
"They who have told us that towards the West
Fuji arises like a splendid queen,
Have cheated us with empty words at best;
For here is naught but clouds and waters seen.
And since men will with idle tales deceive
That which we see not how shall we believe?"

II

Evening—and all the splendors that enthral
Into his sovereignty the sun-kissed world.
And waters, like a giant opal, hurl'd
By wayward gods from some Olympic hall;
Stretches of rainbow-tinted sands and all
The myriad shades and wonders of the sky.
But what is this which strikes the dazzled eye,
A tender cloud whereon no sun rays fall?
A new-born morning-glory ere the dew
Has left her shaded petals of warm blue?
A radiant goddess gathering to her breast
The filmy glories of her cloud-wrought vest;
And they who doubted, through renewed despair,
Sea and believe—for Fuji rises there.

III

"See and believe"—if faith be born of sight,
How should we not believe who see each day
More miracles of Thee than even they
Who saw the cloud enfold Thee on the height.
O wonder of the choric worlds of light
And that strange flame, like that which told Thy birth,
Hung like Death's warning sickle o'er the earth.
A search-light from the Kingdoms of the night,
But clouds must oft times veil Thee, for our eyes
Have not the strength too long to gaze on Thee.
And if misjudging Thy great clemency,
We should deny Thy mercy infinite,
And that dear love which bade Thy clouds arise,
Pardon us, Lord, and help us judge aright.

OUTLOOK AND PROGRESS OF ASIA WAR DISCUSSED

Importance of Decisive Naval Battle Looms Ahead

By CAPTAIN HIDEO HIRAIDE
Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters

Strenuous efforts by the United States in trying to hold on to Guadalcanal in the Solomons were caused by the threat of interception of the Australia-to-United States communication line by the Imperial Japanese Forces. But a more powerful reason lay in their necessity of building a foothold in executing their counter-offensive against Japan.

They came up against the spirited attacks of our land forces in Guadalcanal and the enemy suffered tremendous losses in strong sea and air units during successive naval battles between the first Solomon naval battle and the Naval Battle off Ysabel Island.

Confronted as they were by the iron bulwark of our entrenchment, the enemy was exceedingly agitated. Although the United States sought to recover from its declining military position by this one battle, it instead accelerated that tempo.

Nevertheless, it was absolutely imperative for the United States to hold on to a portion of Guadalcanal Island, despite the fact that everything depended on supplies coming up from the rear to this undeveloped, primitive island. Should the United States permit the advance of our forces into that island from the impenetrable bulwark of the Japanese battle-line, communication between Australia and the United States would be completely intercepted and the United States would certainly lose its base for carrying out its operations in the Pacific.

Forced to Retreat

In other words, it would invite a situation whereby the United States inevitably would be forced to make a total retreat from the Pacific. Herein lies the reason for the desperate American fight in the battle of supplies.

Already lacking as it does today a strong naval force, the United States had no alternative than to rely on its air force in attempting to gain air superiority in that whole region, gain at least an advantage over our Naval Air Force and strengthen its hold on its first line of battle in Guadalcanal and, thereby, evade the ill-fortune of being compelled to retreat from the Pacific.

It was natural, therefore, for the United States to disregard any and all defeats and continue ceaseless efforts to strengthen and increase its air forces in the South Pacific. With such a premise, the fact that the United States would come to concentrate the main might of its air forces in the South Pacific area is a point that is indisputable. We must, thus, provide against such increases in the enemy forces and heighten all the more our resolution to annihilate the enemy at all costs.

There is one point, however, that must be noted here. Although the seizing and maintenance of aerial superiority is an indispensable requisite for the winning of victory, it alone does not always constitute the basis for bringing the war to an end. The Imperial Japanese Nation, bounded as it is by oceans, deems it necessary to have superiority of the seas under a superiority in the air in achieving victory.

Direct Attack Necessary

In all probability the war will not be brought to a close until the enemy's fighting spirit has been blasted. A direct attack against the enemy's mainland, then, must be necessary. Herein lies the importance of a decisive naval battle. It is a fact that in some instances a naval unit is open to attacks from air units; however, such weakness arises only when the battle-fleet is not accompanied by an air force assigned to guard it or when it operates in an area where the enemy has air superiority.

It is a mistake to conclude, therefore, that for that reason battleships and other powerful units are not necessary. At the present time, it must not be forgotten that naval battles are still determined by a fleet operating in an area where aerial superiority is held.

When clouds in the South Pacific reflect the intensity of the enemy's awareness of a decisive battle, there is in it an element that calls for urgency. In the area where all efforts are being directed one cannot tell whether victory or defeat here may not bring forth a result that may not be decisive in the war between Japan and the United States.

Thus, we must bring to mind once more the brilliant war results gained in the Pacific since the opening of hostilities and upon profound deliberation of the military situation in that region we must forge ahead toward annihilation of America and Britain.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata's 'Kimo'

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

What was the master secret of Hirata's character and achievements? It was, I should think, his "tan" or "kimo," and this is an attempt at elucidating, as best I may, of this mysterious thing or quality which Hirata evidently possessed in the maximum quantity and of which he was one of the greatest exponents ever born.

The dictionary defines it as "gall bladder" or "liver." It is somewhat vaguely associated with the "bowels" or "vitals," believed to be lodged right behind the abdomen, which the samurai of old were wont to cut open when performing the harakiri. But its spiritual meaning, which is our concern here, is "soul," "spirit," "courage," or the like. There is no doubt as to the physiological fact of kimo, but as to whether the kimo in its spiritual sense is found inside the abdomen is not yet known. Wherever hidden, its existence has never been disputed in Japan. This is illustrated by the constant use we make of this word in our daily converse: "daitan" (boldness) "shotan" (cowardice), "go-tan" (valor), "shin-tan" (the core of one's heart), "tan-ryaku" (moral courage), "kimookesu" (to be frightened), "kimo-ni-meisuru" (to be deeply impressed), etc. It is the peculiar species of courage, physical and moral, which Japanese nationalists would say is possessed only by the sons of Japan.

Hirata boasted he was kimo incarnate, as witness the following tanka:

"Itsu-saka no
"Mi wa mina kimo no Atsutane mo
"Ko o o-mo-o michi ni
"Mayoi muru kana

(This five feet of body of mine, every bit of it kimo, alas, finds itself wandering in a quandary for the love of his children).

Attribute of Kami

It was one of the many poems he wrote in 1812 when his beloved wife, Orise, died in her 30th year, all expressive of his deep pity for his two little children, and that was his way of grieving the dead. His whole body, says he, every molecule of its tissue made of invincible tan, melted at the fell stroke of fate which took away the mother of his children!

Throughout his bulky writings, verse and prose, we find constantly recurring this potent word or its equivalents—tama, tamashii, Yamatodamashii, etc. Even the word "kami" which was always on his tongue and pen was often substituted for it, or at least as the source from which this fundamental quality emanated. It was Hirata's creed that this tan was an emanation from the Gods whom he worshipped; or that his own kimo was made of the same stuff of which the august Kami was made. His disciples often wondered how he could perform such a miracle as that of writing a series of books at one sitting, continued for days and nights without sleep or food, and characterized him as a god-like man. To this he once answered with a tanka:

"Nasu waza o
"Ono ga chikara to
"Hito ya o-mo-o
"Kami no michibiku
"Mi o shirazu shite"

(What I perform is ascribed to my own power; so they marvel at me, not knowing that I am only doing that which the Gods make me do.")

Kimo Lost

It seems to me that in the West, notably in the English-speaking nations, the use of a word like "spirit" or "soul" in the sense in which we understand it as a synonym of "kimo" has woefully declined since the dawn of the 20th century. It has lost the prestige it once boasted. Its degeneration dated, I think, as far back as in the Renaissance period in which physicians dissecting the human body discovered nowhere in it the soul which they had been taught there was, and gradually it gave rise to the so-called atheistical idea that the soul was illusory or non-existent. With the further advance of scientific culture the soul seems to have taken wings and flown out of the Anglo-American world. The process was made easy by the Benthamite Utilitarianism of the early 19th century, coupled with the evolutionary doctrines of Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall, Lewes, Lyell and Darwin.

The "spirit" chased out of the English vocabulary has since been replaced by "consciousness"—a vague idea implying a cynical compound of Mendelian heredity and Freudian psychoanalysis—which is a total negation of free will and Japanese doctrine of kimo and tamashii. Is it not a commonplace of the thought life among the so-called intellectuals of England and America today that they believe themselves to be an inert mass of passive, helpless semi-consciousness like sleeping plants, merely making physical response to physical stimulus, who "cannot help being what they are, or cannot help doing what they do?" They have subjugated their own soul! What a poignant satire it sounds to say in Japanese of any individual or nation that it has lost its kimo ("kimo o tsubushita")!

(To Be Concluded)

READERS IN COUNCIL

How About That "Nipponism"?

To the Editor:

My "Challenge to Writers," published by you in the Nippon Times of November 13, 1942, has remained unanswered up to this day.

But an indirect answer has been supplied by Mr. Mushakoji, on his return from Nanking, at the party given by the "Society for International Cultural Relationships." On that occasion, Mr. Mushakoji said that the respect with which the Chinese intelligentsia looked upon Japanese culture was still not very high and that this lack of respect was very evident, in spite of the fact that it was hidden behind continuous expressions of politeness.

This remark, coming from a trained observer, brings us a step closer to the understanding of the urgency of formulating a really impressive Japanese ideology, which would explain Japan's assumption of the leadership of Asia and convince the non-Japanese intelligentsia of Asia of Japan's cultural creativeness. It should be obvious by now to everyone that leadership, to be natural and effective, has to be based upon originality.

Neither Chinese nor Indian nor Western doctrines can replace a Japanese Japan Doctrine, or a doctrine of pure "Nipponism," in Asia, because it is just those elements of Japanese nature that are different from China, India and the West, which have made of Japan what she is, and which have to be put to use by Japan for the revitalization of Asia.

Particularly for the purpose of fusioning the new Asia into a naturally cohesive unit, not only a new but also most highly dynamic doctrine of "Nipponism" has to be created by the Japanese intelligentsia and the conception of such a doctrine determines the potentialities of Japan's ideological warfare, not only in Asia but all over the world.

History has proved, that it is the dynamically insufficiently powerful character of European ideologies, which has compelled the Western nations to rely, in their international political action, merely on military oppression and economic exploitation as their means of international unification. Therefore it can also be said that the success of Japan's Co-Prosperity Sphere entirely depends on the dynamic quality of Japan's own "Nipponism" and that the invention of such a highly dynamic doctrine of "Nipponism" is an essential contribution to the political future of Asia, and, indirectly, also to that of the rest of the world, which the Japanese intelligentsia has now to make.

Will the members of the Japanese culture mission, who have just returned to Tokyo from Nanking with Mr. Mushakoji, and the Society for International Cultural Relations, which has sponsored that mission, now take up my challenge?

FURUNO CHUICHI

May 27.

In the Periodicals

Nippon Times Weekly, Vol. XV, No. 4 dated May 27, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Nippon Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Contents: Calendar, News Highlights, India's First Fight for Independence, Airplanes vs. Battleships, Singapore Assignment, Japan's Amazing Industrial Progress, Fighting in the Solomons, World War II: Conflict of Ideals, Editorials, Washington's Tug of War, General Pang Joins Nanking, and Elementary Japanese Course.

Koron, Vol. 6, No. 2, June, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Daiichi Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: Japan and China, Thought War, Theory of State Defense, and Spirit of Restoration of Literature.

Gendai, Vol. 24, No. 6, June, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Kodansha Yubenkai, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Feature articles Japan's Economic War, Conviction of Victory, Discussions on Foodstuff Policy, and Air Bases in the Solomons.

Kaizo, Vol. 25, No. 6, June, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kaizo-sha, Tokyo. Price 75 sen. Leading articles: Problem of War Expenditures, Advance of Economic Mobilization Plan, New Concept of National Education, Highlights of a Round-table Conference on War and Traffic, and Discussions on Total War Strategy.

Chuo Koron, Vol. 25, No. 6, June, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Chuo Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 75 sen. Leading articles: The Japanese Spirit and Idea of Mahayana Buddhism, Control Economy and Responsibility of Leaders, Reminiscence of the Battle of the Japan Sea, and Schools in Wartime.

Down With the Enemy! Fight for a World of Universal Brotherhood

Nippon Times
Evening

A New Order Will Rise On the Ruins of Washington and London

No. 15,866 — TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1943 — 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

INSIDE AMERICA
Cross Section of Conditions in United States

Not long ago news dispatches relayed to Tokyo from neutral countries, reported that a number of American editors, including an editor of Time, had been arrested for telling the truth about conditions in the United States. Here is a typical example of one such revelation. It indicates, at the same time, to what extent freedom of speech is being curtailed by President Roosevelt. Taken from the Nov. 23 issue of Time, the article reads:

ARMY AND NAVY COMMAND

Maas Attack

The florid, dumpy little Congressman from Minnesota could hold himself no longer. After he returned in October from four months' service in the Pacific as a colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve, Mel Maas had taken his observations on the Navy's "bungling" to Admiral King and Secretary Knox. Then he had gone to see President Roosevelt. He did not seem to get anywhere. Last week, in a radio speech that Navy officials tried to persuade him not to make, he told his story to the people.

It was not a pretty story. "The public has been misled all along on the status of our military and naval operations in the Pacific," said Melvin Joseph Maas. "Unjustified optimistic releases created the impression that all was proceeding well in our war with Japan. . . . Defeats and disasters have been . . . announced as successes and victories for our forces."

At the behest of Navy officers, Congressman Maas made at least one change in his prepared speech. "We are still losing the war in the Pacific," was revised to read: "We are still not winning the war in the Pacific."

Why Deception?

The oft-stated reason for military secrecy is to withhold information that might benefit the enemy. Mel Maas thought he knew another reason, and it was the blackest charge in his book: "Possibly the motive for this policy of mishandling war facts is to keep from stirring up the people and Congress, in the fear that the people, through Congress, might force some reforms on the executive bureaus." In effect, Congressman Maas charged the military leaders with concealing the facts to cover their mistakes and the mistakes of their subordinates. How this is done, according to Congressman Maas:

"When our losses are admitted, it is long after they occur, and, whether by design or mere repeated coincidence, such losses are almost always made public coincident with the announcement of some current success, or at least optimistic prediction from Washington, thus softening the blow. . ."

Again, Unity of Command

Blame for the costly Solomons campaign, which he said was "not well organized and was not followed up at all," Congressman Mass fixed on the whipping boy called lack-of-unity-command. His criticism of the separation of the Ghormley (now Halsey) and MacArthur commands came just twelve days after General Marshall said that unity of command had been achieved.

In Washington, the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff put the final stamp on all sweeping decisions. Its members are the Army's Marshall, the Navy's Admiral Ernest King, President Roosevelt's Admiral William D. Leahy and the Air Forces' Lieut.-General Henry H. Arnold. General Marshall's point is that this board, with its British counterpart, achieves unity of command.

But it does not achieve unity of tactical command, which is up to Admiral Halsey and General MacArthur, whose performance areas are divided by an imaginary line (the 158th meridian of east longitude). That is what Congressman Maas meant when he said: "There simply is not unity of command." General Arnold is the only member of the Joint Staff who has visited the far Pacific, even briefly since December 7—and World War II has shown that Washington theories bring grim laughter in the blood and heat of far-flung battles.

No Chinese

Congressman Maas might have added that the Combined Chiefs-of-Staff do not include, do not even consult, the nation that knows most about fighting the Japanese. There is no Chinese representative on the Combined Staff. . . . The Chinese Military Mission's head, Chiang Kai-shek's No. 2 general, Hsiung Shih-fei, has twiddled his thumbs so long in Washington that some observers predicted last week he would go back to China in disgust.

In Washington it is well known that Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese strategists have long looked at U.S. Pacific strategy with dismay. Instead of costly naval attacks on island fingers, the Chinese have repeatedly suggested land and air attacks from the continent of Asia. But China has received few planes and little other equipment. The Chinese . . . grow unhappier.

Press Comments

Saturday, May 29
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Special Diet Session; Enemy's Policy of Reliance
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Washington Conference Ends

Special Diet Session

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Government has decided to call an extraordinary session of the Diet on June 15 in order to decide on urgent wartime measures that cannot be delayed until the opening of the regular session in the winter. They include business enterprise adjustment, raising of the purchase price of rice and increased production of foodstuffs. The budgetary appropriations necessary for raising the purchase price of rice are chiefly to cover the subsidies from the State treasury and they have already been compiled on the whole. The enterprise adjustment and food production plans, thus, will be the important questions that must be elucidated so that the fullest cooperation of the people may be secured.

The enterprise adjustment schedule is indispensable for the epochal expansion of the priorities industries decided on at the previous session of the Diet and must be carried out as quickly as possible. It was expected that a bill would be presented on the matter in the last session of the Diet but the authorities have exercised special care in its preparation in view of the far-reaching nature of its effect on the business world and society at large. That a draft bill has been obtained only two months after the end of the last session of the Diet is a matter for congratulation.

The exact nature of the foodstuff production increase plan is yet to be clarified. The new Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki is expected to show some new ideas in the project when explaining it at the coming session of the Diet.

In view of the importance of the measures to be adopted, the three-day session can hardly be considered long but as both the Government and members of the Diet will have made ample preparations before they sit, the session is expected satisfactorily to fulfill the mission of a wartime Diet. At any rate, the session will serve to rouse the people to redoubled efforts toward the goal of final victory.

Enemy's Policy of Reliance

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Washington conference of anti-Axis nations has tapered out apparently into nothing with an interact of Churchillian speech in Congress. In a brief communique announcing the end of the conference, Stephen Early, private secretary to President Roosevelt, states that the anti-Axis nations will endeavor to terminate the war as quickly as possible by conducting intensified air attacks on Europe and Asia. In this he merely repeats Churchill's declaration in Congress that the anti-Axis forces will concentrate on air attacks.

It is clear that the Anglo-American air raids will have little effect on the iron defense that the Axis nations have built up in the East and West. Churchill himself has admitted that he was not confident as to the decisive effect that air raids could produce. Whether the anti-Axis camp will hereafter emphasize air warfare or not, it is clear at least that no new formula has been found as a result of the Washington conference.

According to the Anglo-American view, the North African campaign has terminated. If they are really intending to carry out the development of a second front, they will have to establish control of the Mediterranean, as we have already pointed out. Unless they prove successful in the Mediterranean, their "results" in North Africa can bear no significance. But their fighting strength is too feeble for any effective operations against the Axis in the Mediterranean area. The major reason for this lowering in the fighting strength of the anti-Axis camp is the continuous defeats suffered by the United States and Britain in the

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS STEM SOVIET DRIVES IN KUBAN AREA
Moscow Directing Vast Force Against Bridgehead Sector

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 28.—Soviet forces which started a general attack against the Kuban bridgehead Wednesday, met strong German resistance and by yesterday evening, their forces consisting of 10 divisions of infantry and five tank brigades were forced to retreat. Thus, the Germans have not yielded an inch of ground to the Soviets.

Then, early this morning the Soviet forces started their second general attack, with large reinforcements, despite the serious damages suffered during the past two days.

Across the marshy area south of the Kuban River, a fierce tank battle is now developing. According to reports from the front line, the Germans are placing importance on the Soviet attack of the Kuban bridgehead as the start of their summer campaign.

American and British observers also opine that the object of the Soviet offensive is to gain the Kuban bridgehead so that Crimean peninsula and the control of the Black Sea can be regained after reaching Kerch Straits.

However, the loss of tanks and airplanes on the side of the Soviets has reached an enormous figure, and there is the possibility of the Soviet forces meeting another defeat such as they formerly experienced at Kharkov.

Fierce Struggle Pushed
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, May 28.—Soviet corps in the Kuban area are still continuing fierce offensive operations in their attempt to cover up their defeat suffered in the great campaign opened the day before, according to reports received from German front lines last night.

It seems to be the intention of Soviet forces to drive German troops out of the Kuban district and to reach Kerch Straits at any cost.

In the Leningrad area, the Germans are still bombarding the city, and yesterday, one Soviet powder magazine was shelled and exploded. Soviet forces are massing large units on the Finnish front, and it is observed that a great offensive will be commenced by the Soviets against Finland, shortly.

Break-Through Frustrated
Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 26.—Regarding the importance of the German front at Leningrad and the strategic aims of the Soviets, reports from the front state that the deeply echeloned German positions have frustrated all Soviet attempts since the winter of 1941 to effect a break-through to Europe. In future, there was also little prospect for the Soviets to gain ground beyond the line of Lake Ilmen - Smolensk - Briansk - Orel-Kharkov-Stalino-Taganrog to the west.

It is reported that the object of Soviet efforts is obviously to protect Leningrad. Actually their plans go much farther. They intend to shatter the German lines between Volchov and Lake Peipus in order to be

(Continued on Page 2)

Italian Bombers Attack Convoy Off Egypt Coast

Domei

ROME, May 28.—Italian torpedo bomber units that have been actively operating against enemy supply lines in Egyptian coastal areas learned Tuesday afternoon that a powerful group of enemy convoyed ships left the port of Alexandria and later discovered a large group of convoyed ships guarded by five enemy destroyers at a point north-west of Ras-el-Kanis that night.

The planes immediately going inteaction made a direct hit on one of the enemy destroyers. On their return flight to the base, Italian pilots found the wrecked destroyer floating on the sea.

Meanwhile, Italian bomber units bombed the supply routes of the enemy and made direct hits on the railway line between El Daba and Marsa-Matruh. All the planes returned safely to their base.

Indelli Visits Yamamoto's Ashes To Report on Bestowal of Honor

King-Emperor Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, greatly impressed by the valorous and distinguished deeds of of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, had made known his gracious wish to confer on the late Fleet-Admiral the highest Italian order of the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoia, the announcement being made on May 26 by the Italian Government

On Friday at 5 p.m., the Italian Ambassador to Tokyo, Mario Indelli, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Carlo Balsamo and two others, proceeded to the Navy Club and reported the bestowal of the highest Italian honor before the ashes of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto. The Italian Ambassador also expressed his most heartfelt condolence to the members of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's family.

The Order of Savoia was first founded by King Emmanuel I in 1815 and is the highest of Italian honors. Of the five classes of this Order, the highest is the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoia, conferred this time on the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto. The number of the recipients, including Italian officers as well as foreign, is limited to 12.

"The conferment of the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoia," declared Ambassador Indelli, "testifies to the unbounded admiration of the Italian people toward the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. At the same time, it also attests to the ever increasing solidarity of friendship with Japan. The distinguished service of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto presents to Italy a wonderful example."

Riccardi Sends Message

Domei

ROME, May 28.—On the occasion of Japan's Navy Day, yesterday, Rear-Admiral Arturo Riccardi, Navy [illegible]-Minister, sent the following message to the Japanese Navy.

"On the occasion of Japan's Navy Day, we beg to pay respects to the indomitable fighting spirit of the Imperial Navy which is determined to continue the fierce battle of racial emancipation together with the navies of Germany and Italy.

"While thinking of the brave officers and men of the Japanese Navy who fought at Port Arthur, Tsushima, Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, the Italian Navy wishes to express sincere condolence for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, who died at the first front in the southern seas and who became a national hero.

"I firmly believe that the Navy of Japan will continue to fight, in cooperation with the officers and men of the German and Italian navies, for the establishment of the New Order that will bring about the true welfare and culture of humanity."

BRITISH REJECT OFFER OF REDS
Laborites Decide To Spurn Proposal Of Joining Party

Domei

LISBON, May 28.—The Executive Committee of the British Labor Party at its session today, after fully discussing the proposal made by the British Communist Party to join the Labor Party, since the International Communist Party had been dissolved, decided that at the coming general meeting of the party, it would recommend that the British Labor Party should maintain its former policy and reject the proposal submitted by the Communist Party.

Citrine for Moscow

Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, will shortly leave London for Moscow to confer with the leaders of the Soviet labor organizations, it was announced by the Trade Union Congress last night, according to reports from London.

The object of his visit to Moscow is for stimulating cooperation among the trade unions of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union and also to discuss the problem of the trade unions of the International Communist Party members, now that the Comintern has been dissolved.

Concerning the unity and cooperation of the trade unions of the three nations, Sir Walter had already held long conferences with the leaders of various labor unions in the United States during his recent visit to that country. But as American union leaders were not eager to cooperate with the Soviet Union, the conference ended without attaining any concrete result.

Since the Comintern is now dissolved, he has taken this opportunity to solve the pending question as the compromise between the unions of the three countries has now been made much more hopeful.

It is also reported that Citrine will ascertain while in Moscow what effect will be brought upon the trade unions of the Comintern members with the dissolution of the International Communist Party.

Telegraph Line Extended

Domei

HONGKONG, May 28.—The Government-General of Hongkong today announced the beginning of regular telegraphic services between here and Ilagan and Tuguegarao on Luzon Island, the Philippines, and Pointianak in Southern Borneo from May 29.

The communication authorities of the Government-General are further pushing forward plans to expand telegraphic services between this city and other centers in the South.

NAVY DAY FETED IN CELEBES ISLE
'Japan, Be Our Leader Forever' Is Sentiment Expressed by People

Domei

MACASSAR, May 28.—The sentiment embodied in the phrase "Japan, be our leader forever," is the earnest desire of every inhabitant of the Celebes, according to leading local citizens who frankly expressed their attitude toward Japan and the Japanese administration, when interviewed yesterday on the auspicious occasion of Navy Day.

Nadja Moedin, Deputy Mayor of Macassar, declared: "the native inhabitants are deeply grateful to Japan for liberating them from the yoke of 'Anglo-American-Dutch exploitation. Everywhere on the island, it is possible to observe the inhabitants cooperating wholeheartedly with the Japanese for the reconstruction of the Celebes. Moreover, all the inhabitants now fully realize that the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is impossible without victory in the current war."

Comparing the Japanese Administration with that of the Dutch, the deputy-mayor said: "the Japanese are doing their utmost to promote the welfare of the local inhabitants as seen in the establishment of educational, sanitation and other facilities." He then castigated the Dutch whose sole concern was to enrich themselves by exploiting the native inhabitants.

"Our ideal and aim in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere are identical with Japan's," emphasized the deputy-mayor. "We know that the current war is a war for East Asiatic races and to defend East Asia from Anglo-American aggression. Therefore, we are determined to share hardships and fight with Japan in the current war."

Tai Peng-yoi, president of the Chinese Residents Association said; "When the current War of Greater East Asia broke out, it was impossible for us to realize its significance,

(Continued on Page 2)

Yokoyama Reaches Saigon

Domei

SAIGON, May 28.—Director Masayuki Yokoyama of the Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Hall, who had been devoting himself for preparing the opening of the Cultural Hall since his arrival at Hanoi, reached Saigon today.

He will shortly leave for Japan to confer with the Japanese Government respecting the Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Hall.

R.A.F. Loses 20 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, May 28.—British air forces attacked the western part of Germany last night but according to German military authorities, German air units and ground fire shot down 20 of the enemy bomber planes.

JAPAN GIVING UP FURTHER RIGHTS IN CHINA SOON
Return of Customs Privileges Assured By Tani at Peking

Domei

PEKING, May 28.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, in a press conference with correspondents here at 5 p.m. today, promised further retrocession of Japanese rights in China after reiterating the basic Japanese policy of giving all-out aid to the growth of the National Government.

The Ambassador disclosed that the Japanese authorities are rapidly completing preparations for the retrocession of Japanese custom rights in China at the earliest date possible.

The past diplomatic policy of Japan in China had been directed against American and British influences, but now that Japan has expelled them from China through the Greater East Asia War, the relationship between China and Japan has returned to its original status, continued Ambassador Tani.

After pointing to the time-tested sense of judgment of the Chinese people, the Japanese Ambassador said he was sure that if Japan continued its policy of material as well as spiritual aid to China on the basis of its just diplomatic policy, the Chinese masses will soon recognize fully the sincerity of the Imperial Government.

The Ambassador further stressed that there is nothing as in the past which should prevent the absolute cooperation between China and Japan toward the construction of a Greater East Asia.

TWO-WAY OFFENSIVES SEEN PLAN OF ENEMY
U.S. Public Unsatisfied With Early's Statement

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 27.—The results of the Washington conference are still unknown as the statement issued by Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, today, was very brief, but political circles of the United States are making the following observations regarding the conference, according to reports from Washington.

1. The United States and Great Britain will open operations simultaneously, both in the Pacific and in Europe, and will avoid the extremity of giving first importance either to Europe or the Pacific.

2. Before launching invasion activities against Europe, the bombing of Germany will be intensified.

American public opinion, dissatisfied with the brief official statement on the conference, is therefore criticising the secretiveness of the United States Government.

All Washington newspapers said that no guess is possible as to the nature of the conference as the statement issued by the President's secretary consisted of only 22 words.

Senate Curbs Budget

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 28.—The United States Senate approved today a bill prohibiting the Government from using the wartime emergency budget for defraying the expenses of various Government organs.

Since the opening of the present session, Congress has disapproved or reduced various unurgent appropriations, and some of Government organs found it impossible to continue their operation. Therefore, the Government has been in the habit of using the wartime emergency budget for meeting the expenses of Government organs. Now this method has been stopped by the Senate's action.

De Gaulle Meets Giraud

Domei

LISBON, May 28.—General Charles de Gaulle and General Henri H. Giraud, rebel French leaders, are to meet at Algiers today, according to reports from Algiers.

The authorities of the puppet French Government who have become quite nervous since the assassination of Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, have gathered a large force of secret police at Algiers to protect the two rebels.

New Set-Back Seen For Enemy at Attu

Domei

SAIGON, May 28.—The United States Navy Department intimated the defeat of American forces that landed on the southern coast of Attu Island, in its announcement yesterday that while fierce fighting is continuing between American and Japanese forces on the island, the right wing of the American forces that landed on the southern coast had met stubborn counter-attacks of the Japanese in the mountain region south of Lake Colisecord.

PROGRAM SET TO UP OUTPUT
Labor Service Movement Mobilizing Men, Women Decided

The Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association have decided to organize a national labor service movement mobilizing men and women in all strata of society, for a phenomenal production increase of foodstuff and other items connected with reinforcement of the country's fighting power. The necessary plans for the project were discussed and approved by the Cabinet yesterday and an outline of the far-flung project announced.

The proposed mobilization of patriotic national labor service is not to be enforced by law. The I.R.A.A. will organize the Labor Service Corps as a patriotic movement and the Government will give directions and instructions for planned and priority mobilization. The Corps will be composed of various bodies under the control of the I.R.A.A. and other bodies, and the movement will even be extended to town and village associations. In addition, the students' service corps will also be organized.

The organization of the Corps will be completed under the supervision of prefectural governors not later than September this year.

Improvements Planned

According to the outline of the regulations announced yesterday for the organization of the Labor Service Corps, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, on the strength of the principles of the Outline of Regulations for Enforcement of National Universal Labor Movement made public some time ago, has decided to improve the organization of labor service corps in all fields. By making the Corps a permanent organization, they will be mobilized in order to directly contribute to production increase, to fully display efficiency as the core of the national universal labor movement and to enhance the labor service spirit of the entire nation, thereby contributing to the epochal development of the fighting power expansion drive.

The Labor Service Corps will be organized by the following bodies and others: The Dai-Nippon Throne-aid Manhood Corps; the Dai-Nippon Industrial Service Association; the Commercial Service Association; the Agricultural Service League; the Nippon Shipping Service Corps; the Dai-Nippon Young Men and Juvenile Corps; the Dai-Nippon Women's Association and the Labor Service Association.

Cover Wide Field

In addition to the foregoing bodies, Government-controlled or public corporations, shops, factories, other working places, excluding the Government-controlled factories and working places as mentioned in No. 6 of Article 10 of the National Labor Service Cooperation Ordinance, employing more than a 100 in ordinary times will also take part.

(Continued on Page 2)

Australia Rations Ribbons

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 28.—In view of the recent shortage of various materials, the Australian Government has announced the application of rationing system in connection with typewriter ribbons and carbon papers, according to dispatches relayed here from Melbourne.

Given Hawaii Post

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 27.—Lieutenant-General Robert C. Richardson has been appointed new Commander of the United States Army in Hawaii succeeding Lieutenant-General Delos C. Emmons, the War Department announced.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE IN TALKS AT INDO-CHINA
Suzuki and Martin Reach Agreement On Exchange Goods

Domei

SAIGON, May 28.—Following up the initial conference held on May 25, Japanese Consul-General Rokuro Suzuki conferred again with Jacques Martin, Chief of the Economic Bureau of the Government-General of French Indo-China, at 4 p.m. today at the residence of the Governor-General to discuss details of the pending economic pact between Japan and French Indo-China.

At today's conference, it was reported that a satisfactory agreement was reached as regards the types of articles to be exchanged and quantities to be shipped as well as the means of transportation and a formal conclusion of the agreement is expected soon.

In this connection it was reported that Minister Shigenori Tashiro, accompanied by Consuls Fujio Minota, Junzo Sato and Katsuichi Kono, is leaving for Dalat tomorrow to report and confer with Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa regarding the results of the Suzuki-Martin conferences.

Economic Plans Told

Jacques Martin, Chief of the Economic Bureau of the French Indo-China Government, in an interview with newspapermen today, made the following replies to questions asked on the economic condition of French Indo-China and the economic negotiation with Japan.

Question: What is the objective for the present year in reorganizing the economy of French Indo-China?

Chief Martin: It is the increase of transportation facilities. The transportation to and from other countries having been left entirely to Japan, the question is internal transportation. The economic activity of French Indo-China in the present year will be governed by the transportation capacity within the country. Under the existing condition, the production of some goods will be reduced while that of others will be increased. The production of tea and coffee will be also reduced as they were formerly produced mainly for export purposes. Goods which were formerly imported will have to be produced more in the country, and among them the most important are oils and fibers. Peanut, sesame and perrila oils will be produced more, and also the production of cotton, jute, and hemp encouraged.

Question: What is the wish of French Indo-China as regards the

(Continued on Page 2)

Canada's Food Shortage Robs Army of Supplies

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 28.—A serious food shortage confronts Canada, once boasted as Britain's food supply base, on account of an acute lack of farm laborers. Ottawa dispatches a report that the food shortage will not be mitigated even by a drastic cutting down of rations on the home front.

Decision has recently been reached to decrease the food supply to the army. According to the foregoing decision, beef, pork, fish, butter, coffee and tea supplied to the army will be cut down by 25 per cent, while sugar will be decreased by 12 to 15 per cent.

The Canadian military authorities, greatly concerned over the demoralizing effects on the men in the services due to curtailment of food supplies, are strongly advocating the temporary stoppage of shipment of foodstuffs to Britain to enable Canada to maintain the supply to its own forces.

Ichikawa Succeeds Muto

Yomiuri-Hochi

HSINKING, May 28.—Toshi Ichikawa, Vice-Governor of South Khingang Province, Manchoukuo, was appointed Director of the Information Bureau, Manchoukuo Government, to succeed Tomio Muto who recently left the Bureau and joined the Board of Information, Japan.

Radio Hours Changed

To cope with early daybreak, the radio program will be started half an hour earlier as from June 1 commencing the day's program at 5:30 a.m. with the broadcast of news and music.

KALIBAPI BODY IS REORGANIZED

P.I. Forms New Office With Osias as Chief--Organ Seen Bolstered

Domei

MANILA, May 28.—Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, today issued an executive decree creating the office of assistant director-general within the Kalibapi and also increasing the number of commissioners without portfolio from the present three to four.

Camilio Osias, Assistant Commissioner of Education and Welfare, has been appointed to the newly-created post of assistant director-general of the Kalibapi and concurrently Commissioner of Publicity. The post of Commissioner of Publicity became vacant by the transfer of Benigno Ramos to the newly-created post of commissioner without portfolio.

The present internal reorganization of the Kalibapi has been effected as a first step in launching a large-scale movement for the bolstering of the national consciousness of the Filipino people.

Camilio Osias, the newly appointed Assistant Director-General of the Kalibapi, is the foremost educator in the Philippines, having served formerly as the President of the National University of the Philippines.

Before the war, he was active in advocating, from a philosophic standpoint, the enlightenment of the Filipino people and served as the Chief of the Publicity Division of the National Emergency Bureau.

Since the outbreak of the present war, he has been doing his utmost for the promotion of education for a regenerated Philippines.

His appointment to the new post of Assistant to Director-General Beningno S. Aquino is hailed as giving a strong impetus to the Kalibapi movement.

Macassar Residents, in Essays, Praise New Order Given to East Asia by Japan

Domei

MACASSAR, May 28.—Complete satisfaction with their life and outlook under the Japanese Naval Administration here was voiced in 20 well-written essays submitted by local writers to the Macassar City Office in commemoration of the 38th Japanese Navy Day yesterday.

"Since February 9 last year, we have been leading a life free from the Dutch despotism, thanks to the support of Japan," says Soewito, aged 27, in his essay.

"The Dutch administration which trampled on the Indonesians for nearly 300 years," the essay goes on to describe, "has been swept away and now we are enjoying a happy and peaceful life under the Rising Sun flag.

"Although the war has not yet come to an end, factories are being constructed everywhere on the island and various new industries are springing up. As a result, the number of the unemployed is decreasing day by day.

New Order Created

"Opening schools one after another, Japan is paving the way for our happiness and is establishing a New Order on the basis of righteousness.

"On Tencho-Setsu last year, the city office was reorganized completely and former officials were called back to work. Quite satisfied, we are now working at the city office.

"We should like to point out that our satisfaction in our work is quite different from that of the days of the Dutch administration. As the Japanese do not discriminate against us, we are able to come into contact with them closely, looking upon them as our brothers.

"In reality, we are closely bound with the Japanese, thanks to the spirit of Greater East Asia which is common to us. This spirit is based on the ideal that Greater East Asia should be one happy family.

"Every morning, we offer a silent prayer to the spirit of the Japanese soldiers who died for their country in the current war. Public holidays are solemnized. Thanks to the solemn function, we can keep our minds free from worldly thoughts and can cultivate the mind in such a way as to be able to do our very best in our respective field of activities.

Sure of Victory

"December 8 is a memorable day. Attending a ceremony on this never-to-be-forgotten day, I was able to understand just how determined the Japanese are to annihilate the United States and Britain in obedience to the Imperial Rescript. As a result, I am convinced that the current war will end in favor of Japan.

"Recalling the Dutch oppression, we will strive on toward the annihilation of the United States and Britain for the prosperity of East Asia."

In the opening paragraph of an essay written by Claudius Kairupan, aged 31, who is now working at the city office here, the roaring of guns of the Japanese warship, Mikasa on May 27, 1905, is described as an eye-opener to the sleeping Asiatics and a warning manifesting the greatness of Asia.

"The English and Americans," the essay goes on to say, "do not know and do not want to know that East Asia has greatness which makes its appearance when the occasion calls.

"In my childhood, I was fond of collecting photographs depicting activities of the Japanese Forces and paper packets of a Japanese drug 'Jintan.' On reading a history of the world, I thought that the warships and soldiers depicted in them would some day defeat the United States, Britain and Holland, the master despots.

"My dream has come true. The brilliant victory won by Japan in the Battle of the Sea of Japan streamed into the blood of the Asiatics, becoming the spirit of Asia."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Pacific. So long as the war situation in the Pacific continues to be what it is, the United States cannot divide its forces for Mediterranean operations.

The United States and Britain are circulating the propaganda that they are prepared to reduce the strain on the Soviet Union but they can scarcely find the means of reinforcing the Red Army when they have not enough strength even to defend themselves. For our part, we believe that, so far from sending increased aid to the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain are more likely to depend more heavily on the Soviet Union hereafter. It is not difficult to gauge for what purpose Roosevelt sent Joseph Davies to Moscow while the Washington conference was going on. Having come to a stone wall in regard to war plans for sustaining the Western and Eastern fronts, the United States and Britain reposed their main hope on the continued resistance of the Soviet Union.

The Anglo-American policy of depending on the Soviet Union can be clearly perceived in their conditions at home. Even after concluding an alliance with the Soviet Union and thus demanding Soviet cooperation, they could not suppress the anti-Soviet feelings at home. This was particularly marked in Britain but the Churchill regime did its utmost to moderate the anti-Soviet sentiments, assuring the public that the Soviet Union had already renounced Communism and was turning nationalistic. As the Soviet Union fears to be isolated after the war, so the propaganda ran, it will inevitably adopt a policy of reliance on the United States and Britain. In America, too, the dissolution of the Dies Committee is now at issue.

But the Soviet Union is not fighting for the sake of the United States and Britain. There is also a limit to the fighting strength of the Red Army. It is not likely that the Soviets would want to make further sacrifices for the United States and Britain.

Washington Conference Ends

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Washington conference came to an end on May 25. Although it is problematical in what form the so-called outcome of the conference would be reflected in the Anglo-American World War strategy, we can at least say for certain that no satisfactory answers have been found for the questions of forming a joint front in the Pacific among the United States, Britain and Chungking and of strengthening the foundations for a counter-offensive against the Axis camp. The unusual zeal of the United States to drag the Soviet Union into the Pacific War can be perceived in its agitation in the northern Pacific and the antics of Joseph Davies, Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow.

The problem confronting the Soviet Union, however, is not so much the enjoyment of benefits accruing to a joint front with the United States and Britain as how most wisely to deal with the new political environment now being formed. It is inconceivable that the Kremlin should be duped into believing that changes in the Mediterranean war situation are preliminary to strengthened aid to the Red Army. The quiet and immobile attitude of Premier Josef Stalin may be considered evidence of the futility of Anglo-American tactics.

The United States has taken pains to spread the notion that the end of the North African campaign meant an increase in the anti-Axis fighting strength in the Indian Ocean and Pacific and even suggested that a reserve of 2,000,000 tons could now be devoted to the new counter-offensive to be carried out in the Pacific. But the outcome has merely been to confirm the Europe-first policy of Churchill. It was only to have been expected from the outset that Britain could do nothing else but concentrate on the European front, while Roosevelt in emphasizing the Pacific front had little other aims than to justify its hold on India and West Asia. The party that has been tossed about, the plaything of expediency, is Chungking. The return of Britain to a policy of Europe first has reduced it to a state of an orphan of East Asia.

Meanwhile, weariness and aversion to war have developed in the United States despite the frantic efforts of the Roosevelt clique to whip up the morale of the people. The magazine Look prints an article by the American writer Marxis Child pointing out the disintegration of the home front due to war-weariness. He ascribes the aversion to war to (1) anti-Roosevelt propaganda in the press; (2) the generation of a tendency to stick to old usages without considering new responsibilities and (3) the blindness of Washington itself to the demand rising throughout America. He points out, in other words, that all America is now in a state of fever. He says that the frequent strikes are a sign of this.

In fact, it would be as sensible to look for fishes in the trees as to seek for real concern among the American people as to the future of the war. Moreover, the mothers of America have not yet forgotten Roosevelt's solemn promise that it would never happen that "your sons will shed blood for the interests of foreign nations." But now they are laying down their lives for the interests of capitalists. Workers are about to submit to the propaganda of mines and plants, says Child. He frankly admits that the British in North Africa are complaining over the lack of training of the American troops and concludes that the American soldier will not lay down his life for such hot air as democracy liberty and other empty formulas. Child's description of war-weary America is so vivid that the frantic antics of the war-mongers are thrown into ridiculous relief.

JAPANESE COAL MINERS TO GET INCREASED PAY

10 Per Cent Hike Per Hour Effective June 1

The Welfare Ministry has decided to enforce beginning June 1 an approximate average 10 per cent increase in hourly wages for coal miners in Japan. The move will raise to approximately 48 sen the hourly wage for coal miners over 30 years of age.

Enforcement of wage increase will bring the income of coal miners approximately to the level of income of workers employed in the machinery and tools industry, highest paid of industrial workers.

In the past, coal miners because of the nature of their occupation had enjoyed better incomes compared with industrial workers but increase in the wages of industrial workers has narrowed this difference. The total actual wages earned by coal miners even has been below that of industrial workers.

Welfare Ministry officials, fully recognizing the hazards of coal mining as well as to speed the coal production increase program, and to secure the supply of coal miners, decided on the hourly wages increase.

Meanwhile, observers declared that the wages increase for coal miners would result in accelerated production of coal, aiding successful prosecution of the war.

'Air Is Battlefield of True Son of Japan,' Is Slogan Coined by Student's Body Here

The air! The air is the battlefield for a true son of Japan! With this cry the Students' Patriotic Association, comprised of 2,000 university students in Tokyo, roused by the gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and bestirred into action by the realization that more super aircraft and airmen are prerequisites for winning the War of Greater East Asia, has decided to persuade 500 of its members graduating this year to enter Navy Air Reserve Service.

The gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto furnished a propelling force for the early realization of the plan, which had already been under consideration. Decision was reached at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Students' Patriotic Association on May 21.

The resolution of the Executive Committee will be transmitted to the members at various universities through a movement to be launched tomorrow. The graduating members this year, as well as the following years will be urged to join the Navy Air Reserve Service.

Furthermore, in order to effect a widespread permeation of the patriotic spirit among students, a grand students' rally will be held at Aoyama Hall from 5 p.m. on June 5. Seven speakers, including Professor Yoshinori Akagami, members of the Navy Press Section and student representatives, will take their stand on the platform to clarify the determination of the fighting students.

The Tokyo Student Newspaper Federation will also publish the experiences of the 27 members of the editorial staff who spent a day yesterday at a certain Navy Air Reserve training quarters. Various articles in connection with aviation will be successively published hereafter to heighten the students' interest in the air arm of the Imperial Forces.

INDUSTRY HUMS IN TERNATE ISLE

1 Year of Occupation By Nippon Units Sees Island in Prosperity

After a lapse of a year since the landing of crack units of the Imperial Naval Forces on Ternate Island in the Moluccas, the native inhabitants are today industriously engaged in various occupations and cooperating with the Imperial Forces for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. Thus reports a dispatch by a member of the Navy Press Section from Ternate.

Most of the inhabitants of the Moluccas Island are Indonesians. The Chinese and Arabs there are engaged in business, while the Indonesians are mostly engaged in the forestry, agriculture and fishing industries.

The group of islands including the Moratai, Halmaheira, Bachian, Obi, Sula and others are administered by the Civil Administration, which is divided into four departments.

Previous to the war there was a total of 194 schools, including the Malai-Dutch schools which used Malai, Dutch Schools using Dutch only, private religious schools, special training schools and others. At present 92 of the schools have been reopened and the Japanese language is being taught. The students have already come to speak Japanese quite fluently. Aside from Japanese classes, other subjects are also being taught, and much greater progress is discernible as compared to the time of the old Dutch regime.

Following investigations commenced last October with respect to forestry, agriculture, fishing and mining, the cultivation in upland rice, corn, tapioca and so forth has been rapidly undertaken. Copra, daman and other products are being produced in large quantities and rapidly exported.

In fact, the various enterprises under the control of the Japanese are heading for a greater increase in production.

Navy Day Feted In Celebes Isle

(Continued from Page 1)

but gradually we came to know that Japan is waging a war to liberate Greater East Asia from Anglo-American fetters.

"We understand that the fighting in China is also a battle for the crushing of the tyrannical domination of the Anglo-American Powers.

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen once said that the day will come when the two nations, Japan and China, will sincerely cooperate with each other for the attainment of their identical aim and now his remarks have turned true."

Halim Cii, an announcer of the Macassar Broadcasting Station, expressed his thanks to Japan for the establishment of educational facilities for local inhabitants which they could not even dream of under the Dutch regime. The announcer also expressed gratitude for the equal treatment of all the races residing in the islands.

A. J. W. Wakkary, native official of the Civil Administration under the Japanese Naval authorities lauded the efforts of the Japanese Administration in raising the social status of the inhabitants.

Relating his experience in a Dutch detention camp, Mr. Wakkary said: "On the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the local Dutch Government interned me for being pro-Japanese. I was called a traitor, treated as an enemy national and placed under the surveillance of Dutch soldiers.

"The news of the smashing victories of the Japanese Forces was rumored in the cells of the prison where I was interned and before long, I was a free man in the hands of the Japanese."

"Since then, I have been an earnest collaborator with Japan whose aim is identical with that of ours. It is with great pride that I can say I am working with the Japanese Administration which is exerting every effort to promote the welfare of the inhabitants.

"Since the establishment of the Civil Administration in Celebes, the Administration has made great efforts for the development of natural resources, the establishment of educational facilities and improvement of the general welfare of the native inhabitants.

"I earnestly hope that Japan will remain our eternal leader and guide us."

School Teachers Meet

The 28th general meeting of the Tokyo National School Teachers' Association was held at 1 p.m. today at the Taimei National School, Kyobashi, attended by 700 teachers. Toshiaki Kiuchi, Principal of the Takata First National School, and 34 other principals and teachers were recommended for their meritorious services.

Good Progress Made in Talks At Indo-China

(Continued from Page 1)

trade with other districts of Greater East Asia?

Chief Martin: Some trade is being carried on with Thailand, but as Thailand and French Indo-China produce almost the same goods, there is little prospect of its development in the future. But the trade with Japanese-occupied territories will improve in the future.

Question: What is the relation between the economic structure of the Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the present economic policy of French Indo-China?

Chief Martin: The economic policy of French Indo-China is not merely controlled economy, but is based and controlled by the New Order in Greater East Asia. Therefore the economic control in this country must fundamentally harmonize with the economic structure of Greater East Asia. As a practical question, French Indo-China now entirely depends on Japan in trade as the communication with France is closed. But I am hoping to gradually adopt wartime control measures, so that no abrupt confusion in the domestic economy will be caused.

Forde Reveals Threat Of Japanese Increasing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 27.—The people of Australia were again warned against the impending threat of Japan by Australian War Minister Francis Forde in his radio address made today upon his return to Canberra from a tour inspecting the defense condition in the northern section of Australia, according to reports received here from Canberra.

"The reports daily brought by our planes which are daily starting from the bases in Northern Australia for scouting purposes have revealed that the Japanese threat on Australia is increasing," the Australian War Minister said. "If Australia ever falls into the hands of the Japanese, the anti-Axis forces will lose completely their bases for attacking Japan."

Memorial Rites Slated For Home-Front Workers

For the purpose of bolstering labor spirit, the Federation for National Service Through Commerce has decided to hold a memorial service for 25 people who were unfortunately killed while carrying out their duties, at the Hibiya Public Hall on June 3, according to the Mainichi.

The service will be attended by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and other State Ministers. The bereaved families will be presented with colored papers on which are written, "Service to the Nation Through Labor," and, "Labor for the Empire's Sake," by Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi and Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi.

Principals Hold Conference

The conference of the principals of all the higher commercial schools was held on Friday at the Education Ministry attended by 55 principals representing various schools throughout Japan.

At the conference, the attendants proposed some changes including the change in naming schools from 'commercial' to 'economics' the establishment of more houses which will accommodate all the students and the inserting of a new course called Southern Development Economics, in the school curriculum.

Italian Sculptor Dies

ROME.—The Italian sculptor, Emilio Gariboldi, whose outstanding work was the Bolivar Monument for Venezuela, died at his home near Villa Reggio at the age of 83, it became known here.

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BRIGHT PROSPECT SEEN FOR MANCHOUKUO CROP

Good Harvest Assured In Fall, Says Omura

Mainichi

DAIREN, May 28.—Agricultural crops of Manchoukuo are now in very good condition and the harvest this autumn will be certainly abundant, declared President Takuichi Omura of the South Manchuria Railway Company, in his press interview given today at the Company's head office.

President Omura will shortly leave for Tokyo to attend the Company's general meeting.

"Regarding mineral resources of Manchoukuo, I am happy to say that a very promising find was made recently," he declared.

"The Government of Manchoukuo is allowing various enterprises to undertake farming operations in the country, and the South Manchuria Railway Company is also planning to open large farms at Takushan (Antung Province) and Hsiusuihsuan (Kirin Province), in the region served by the two rivers to Poliu and Tayang. Also the Company is much interested in the future agricultural prospect in the Holungmen district on the Nonni River stream.

"The industrialization of the North Chosen district is rapidly progressing and thus greatly contributing to the increase of Japan's fighting strength. In the Kwantung Leased Territory, too, manufacturing industry is fast developing, and Dairen, Chinchow, Yingkou, Hulutao and other places are becoming great industrial centers."

Program Set To Up Output

(Continued from Page 1)

Even the organs of the foregoing kinds having less than 100 employes in ordinary times may form such corps of their own accord. Trade associations and other bodies will also be permitted to participate.

In case of affiliation with several different bodies, the person concerned may choose one body, in which he is most closely interested, in consideration of his dwelling place, place of work, age, etc., thereby seeing that he does not belong to two corps at a time.

As for qualifications, the members are required to be above 14 years of age and under 50 years of age in the case of male corps members. In the case of women, they are required to be unmarried, ranging in age from 14 to 25. Those not coming under the foregoing categories may become corps members if they send in their applications volunteering their services to work as such.

Monument Is Unveiled

The ceremony of unveiling the memorial immortalizing the "Gunkan March" was held at Hibiya Park this afternoon at 1:30 p.m. The monument was unveiled while the march was played by the members of the Japan Band Association, together with the Marine Chorus, the Citizen's Chorus, and the Hoso Chorus. Present at the ceremony were Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, many officials and others.

At 3 p.m. a program of music will be given at the same park.

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Germans Stem Soviet Drives In Kuban Area

(Continued from Page 1)

able to march into Esthonia, to march into Finnish Bay, to separate the Finnish and the Norwegian fronts from the German eastern front, and, eventually, to establish a connection with Great Britain via Scandinavia. When the great battle near Lake Ladoga ended on March 25, the German troops had again frustrated the Soviet intentions. The sole gain of the Soviets was a small strip of land serving as a connection to Leningrad. They had to pay, however, for this gain a tremendously costly price. Besides, this small corridor does not mean much to them since supplies can reach Leningrad via the ice of Lake Ladoga.

As a result of the battle of Lake Ladoga in the course of which the German troops had to fight on two fronts, namely to the north and to the east, the Russians lost 1,000,000 men in dead, wounded and prisoners as well as an immense amount of war materials. The practical result, however, was almost nil. The German troops had the support of Spanish volunteers, as well as of volunteers from Esthonia, Latvia and Holland. The army is being supported by German and Finnish naval units lying in the Gulf of Finland and barring the exit by mine barrages.

Actors Off for Front

OSLO.—A group of Norwegian actors will leave for Germany shortly to perform before Norwegian volunteers fighting on the Eastern Front.

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Peking Displays Slogan

PEKING.—As an expression of appreciation for the abolishing of extraterritorial rights in China by Japan and the return of Japanese Concessions to China, the Hsinminhui Headquarters here has instructed all shops in the main business centers to display the slogan: "To Live and Die Together" in their show windows.

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